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Second Annual Report
on the Economic & Social

DEVELOPMENT PLAN OF SYRIA

1961 – 1962

Syria

Report established by

MINISTRY OF PLANNING, DAMASCUS

English Version edited by

Amer A. SHARIF, B.Sc. (Econ.)

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RUE FAUZI GHAZZI (ABOUROUMANÉ) B.P. 481 - Tél. 33602
DAMAS (Syrie)

Established in 1948 by Georges S. PHARÈS († 1962)
Director General : Samir A. DARWICH (D. E. P.)

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ESTABLISHED IN 1948 by GEORGES S. PHARÈS († 1962)
DIRECTOR GENERAL : SAMIR A. DARWICH (D. E. P.)

The BUREAU DES DOCUMENTATIONS SYRIENNES ET ARABES is pleased to present his SECOND ANNUAL REPORT ON THE ECONOMIC & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN OF SYRIA - 1961/62.

This is the second volume in the series of annual progress reports prepared by the Ministry of Planning of Syria. This Edition is not exactly a translation of the Arabic text. Some modifications, as far as possible, were dictated by the care of exactitude, and therefore incorporated in the original text. And it is our duty to express our gratitude for the Ministry of Planning who did this rectifications possible.

This "conscience examination" is not only the unique comprehensive study to appear on the Syrian Economy. It is the only document which can give the Economist an exact evaluation of the present state of this Country's Five Year Plan.

The big success of the first volume in this series, published at the end of 1962, has been a great encouragement for our Organisation. It was the proof that it is the only Organisation in the Arab World capable of undertaking such serious and reliable research documents about the execution of Syria's Five Year Plan.

We hope that once more, we will justify the confidence of our Readers in our Organisation.

S.A. DARWICH (D.E.P.)
Directeur général,

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INTRODUCTION

THE MECHANISM OF PLANNING IN SYRIA

by Amer A. SHARIF

A progress report on plan implementation differs from a development budget in one important contex, even should both completely coincide with each other and all targets get fulfilled. The latter imbues the element of risk-taking and its concomitant hopeful hesitancy while the former unfolds reaped results and calls for stocktaking.

This is the second progress report to issue from the Syrian Ministry of Planning. It is natural that the appraisal of this report and of the entire planning mechanism in Syria depends on the approach taken:- there is the static approach that is primarily concerned with what merely exists at hand, with its faults and merits; and there is the dynamic approach that considers a given situation as a landmark in a moving trend and therefore includes the study of the factors of change and their direction.

This paper will follow the second method in order to consider briefly the following points:-

I - The General State of Economics in Syria
II - The Ministry of Planning
III - The Progress Reports and the First Five Year Plan.

I - THE GENERAL STATE OF ECONOMICS IN SYRIA

Awareness that an economic problem exists in Syria (as it does in any other country) has attained correct proportions, especially, and appropriatly so, at the higher administrative levels. It is receiving more time and care from the authorities, as witnessed by the ministerial meetings, held in the capacity of a planning council.

Further, the understanding of economics, in general, is improving rapidly. In Syria, as in most countries, quests for self-education and culture, among the leading upper crust, used to be usually directed towards poetry and litterature, going more deeply into history, and delving finally into philosophical discourses, all delectable to intellect. Until recently it was rare for an educated circle to get interested in subjects that require the rigours of logic and cumulative deductive reasoning, such as Economics calls for. Thus, the subject was often excluded from the self-educating pattern pursued by former politicians and even business-men.

But recently books on Economics, published in Arabic, began increasing in number, variety and depth to satisfy all levels.

As for the education system in Syria, it is still geared to some extent to the French system. Thus, all administrative posts, including those normally reserved to economists, were staffed by graduates in Law, some of whom read economics and finance for one year only, and that from a lawyer's point of view. To this degree in Law, at times, was superstructured a French P.H.D. es-sciences economiques which, despite its admitted merits and the excellent mental training it required, when seriously pursued, is concerned mainly with legal and descriptive aspects of economics, without necessarily including the exercises of its Anglo-Saxon counterpart in equilibrium analysis, the concept of substitution at the margin, the competitive and complementary relation-ships of co-operant factors and the various tools of quantitative and dynamic analyses.

The system has undoubtedly produced some excellent economists, both for Syria and France, of international stature, with a sound knowledge of economics and law, which is an admirable combination for a senior government official. But the general run of administrative employees, despite their good ability did not have a sound concept of economics or of economic planning.

Viewed from the Dynamic approach followed in this paper one discerns, however, that the problem is being properly remedied through the establishment of faculties of commerce at the Damascus and Aleppo Universities which graduate personnel capable of understanding the economic aspects of a problem and dealing with them. Further, such graduates have the proper foundation that will enable the outstanding among them to pursue advanced courses in Economics to fill the few posts that require specialized knowledge. This is also relieving the terrific pressure of work that rests on the shoulders of the few economists at the Ministry of Planning.

Economic planning in Syria has definitly acute problems, but the process is not as complex as in the U.S.A. or the U.S.S.R. due to differences of scale. To this effect, Mr. Hirschman in his book "The Strategy of Economic Development" has very appropriate passages which are inter-connected together in the following paragraph:-

"The intensive study of the problem of economic development has had one discouraging result: it has produced an ever lengthening list of factors and conditions, of obstacles and prerequisites. The direction of the inquiry has proceeded from thoroughly objective, tangible and quantitative phenomena to more and more subjective, intangible and unmeasurable ones .... (and) as long as one thinks in terms of a missing component, be it capital, entrepreneurship, or technical knowledge, he is likely to believe that the problem can be solved by injecting that component from the outside, or by looking for ways and means for producing it within the country .... (but) development depends not so much on finding optimal combinations for given resources and factors of production as on calling forth and enlisting for development purposes abilities that are hidden, scattered, or badly utilized .... (thus) our approach leads us to look fro "pressures" and "inducement mechanisms" that will elicit and mobilize the largest possible amount of these resources .... (therefore) the need is for a binding agent .... (however this agent) needs to be combined with a perception of what needs to be done, and this perception is acquired only gradually, in the course of the development process".

This "binding agent" and the "perception of what needs to be done" are getting realized by the establishment of the Higher Planning Council constituted at the ministerist level to give the strongest possible support for new policies and directives.

II - THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING

A most significantly vital improvement effected at the Ministry of Planning was the decision to give more importance to senior economists for the design of plans than to engineers. The concept of planning, therefore, is no longer considered as the provision of a string of technically feasible projects whose execution is to be technically supervised upon implementation, but a wider one that includes the various goals and tools of economic and social planning.

The Ministry of Planning is still not much different in stature from the other ministries, but with the deliberate and rapid improvements it is effecting, its position is gaining in prominence. At present, however, it still remains less influential than the Ministry of Finance in annual development budgeting.

The Ministry of Planning consists of four directorates:-

1 - The Directorate of Statistics and Census
2 - The Directorate of Technical and Economic Assistance
3 - The Directorate of Programs and Progress Reporting
4 - The Directorate of Economic and Social Planning.

Everyone connected with economic research on Syria knows that the publication of statistics is often delayed. Though sources of raw statistics have much expanded, they are not fully comprehensive yet. Further, the compilation of secondary data do not include, with precision, some important quantities such as the National Income and the cost of living for various sectors.

Set against this relative shortcoming is the fact that various surveys are at present underway that include industry and agriculture.

The statistics departments of the various ministries and public corporations are of varying standards of development. Some are small whilst others publish independantly their own statistics.

But here, again, the general level is constantly improving thanks to the guidance of the Directorate of Statistics and its "Statistics Training Centre" that offers one year courses to government employees.

The Directorate of Progress Reporting is in good cooperation with the various organizations undertaking capital expenditure, but the delay in publishing its reports suggests that it did not receive from them their information on time, may be due to their lack of awareness of planning procedures and technique. Again this has been remedied, the routine of communication with the Ministry of Planning improved, and future progress reports will appear more quickly.

The writer has no exact data on the performance of the Directorate of Technical and Economic Assistance, but the increasing number of foreign experts attests its activity.

As for the activity of the Directorate of Social and Economic Planning, it is included in the next section.

Thus, one can conclude that the Ministry of Planning in Syria is grappling with its problems. If success is not complete yet, and it is not expected to be so within such a short period since its establishment, yet it is fully aware of their existence.

III - PROGRESS REPORTS AND THE FIRST FIVE YEAR PLAN

The fact that Syria has a well thought Five Year Plan and issues commendably frank and improving progress reports is a laudable accomplishment that differentiates it from most underdeveloped countries. This does not preclude, however, the consideration of shortcomings that will be remedied with time.

The major deficiency here, that pervades the First Five Year Plan, the Annual Plans and the Annual Progress Reports emanates from shortcomings in the calculation techniques used and the obscurities to which they lead.

The present progress report, for instance, states that projected capital expenditures for 1961/62 were distributed between the productive projects and services in the ratio of 7:3, which ratio was maintained after the curtailment of expenditures due to lack of funds. But what was the priority system applied that maintained this same ratio after the round curtailment of funds?

Since a shortage of funds was registered in 1960/61 and in 1961/62, probably existed during the present eighteen month strech from July 1962 till end December 1963, and may arise in 1964, what is the priority schedule that is usually followed in curtailment? What is the priority rank of each individual project within each sector, and of each sector compared to the others? For example, does the Ministry give priority to projects that will stabilize crop oscillations or those concerned with petroleum? These are aspects that should get clearly understood by the interested outside the Ministry of Planning.

Without a priority system deliberate flexibility in execution and the re-allocation of scarce ressources becomes haphazard, which is one self-defeating factor of the purposes of planning.

Further, the absence of calculations on priorities is in part imputable to the absence of calculations on economic value of each project and its effects on the goals of the plan, and the degree of scoring it will effect in expanding National Income, which is the main purpose of planning. This contrasts with the good technical description of the projects.

Delving more deeply, one finds at the root of the problem the absence of exact cost calculations for each project, which preclude the undertaking of any of the calculations mentioned above.

A further problem, in addition to that of calculation, is the relationship between the annual development plans and the computation of the development budgets that allocate capital expenditures. This raises queries about the type of relationship that exists, and which should exist between the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Planning, and about who is determining the type of allocations that are effected and the system of cultailment of funds when enforced.

In conclusion, it must be fairly stated that Syria is too pre-occupied with its shortcomings to become well aware of the good progress it has realized in the past in material terms and administrative skills, all of which compare favorably with many other underdeveloped countries seeking their paths for improvement. But this in itself is a healthy condition that will direct it to better achievement of which it is definitly capable.

Amer A. SHARIF

Damascus, december 1963

CHAPTER ONE

THE GENERAL STATE OF INVESTMENT ACTIVITY DURING THE SECOND YEAR, 1961/62, OF THE FIRST FIVE YEAR PLAN

1 - APPROPRIATED FUNDS

Investment funds appropriated to the public sector for the second year 1961/62 of the Five Year Plan totalled L.S. 438,250,000 allocated among the various governmental projects as follows:

	L.S. 1 Million
- Irrigation and Land Reclamation	73.530
- Agriculture	9.155
- Industry, Mining, Petroleum and Electricity	157.748
- Transport and Communications	74.928
- Education	26.358
- Health	6.579
- Public Utilities	78.002
- Social and Labor Services	3.425
- Cultural & Recreational Services	2.300
- Government Buildings	7.200
- Miscellaneous Projects (Frontier Villages)	1.466
	448.475

Further, the Government alloted, by virtue of Legislative Decree N°4 dated 12 May 1962, an additional appropriation amounting to L.S. 10 million, to be granted in the form of loans or credits and to be used for re-inforcing some private industrial projects in a state of suspencion. But this sum cannot be included among the investments undertaken by the public sector since its accruing profits delve to the private sector.

It is pertinent to point out, however, that the Investment funds allcoated for the second year of the Five Year Plan and amounting to L.S. 438,250,000 represent only what has been appropriated for investment by virtue of the Development Budget for the fiscal year 1961/62. They did not comprise, therefore, all the investments envisaged for that period. There are, for instance, various government bodies that undertake their own investment projects outside the sphere of the Development Budget, such as the Ministry of National Defence, the Port of Lattakia Authority, the Palestine Refugees Institute, the Central Bank of Syria and the Agricultural Bank of Syria. All the above bodies construct buildings, clinics, health centres and houses besides some other similar works that have the nature of development projects. So, it might be advisable that future governmental development budgets should be made to include such investment funds, that the former might become more comprehensive and give a clearer picture of the investments projected by the public sector.

However, there is the invested sum of L.S. 21.899.000 that must be added to the appropriations of the Development Budget and which were not included in the Second Year Plan. This sum represents:

- additional investment funds allotod to the Municipalities	L.S. 21.655.000
- additional funds for the education sector (scholarships)	L.S. 244.000
	21.899.000

By adding this above sum to the funds appropriated under the Second Year Plan, we obtain the total figure of investment funds for that year as follows:

L.S. 438.250.000 + L.S. 21.899.000 = L.S. 460.149.000

It is obvious that the realization of the goals of the Plan is ensuring the stability, sound distribution and increment of income require the allocation of the economic resources available to the Public Sector between the productive projects and social services in a manner that would help to realize them. Therefore, the expenditures of the Public Sector during 1961/62 were allocated as follows:

	L.S. 1 Million
Productive Projects:	
- Irrigation and Land Reclamation	73.530
- Agriculture	28.405
- Industry, Mining and Geology	45.310
- Power and Fuel	102.438
- Transport and Communications	74.928
Total......	324.611

Social Services:	L.S. 1 Million
- Education	26.358
- Health	6.579
- Public Utilities	78.002
- Social and Labor Services	3.425
- Cultural and Recreational Services	2.300
- Government Buildings	7.200
Total	123.864
GRAND TOTAL	448.475

A comparative study of the above table reveals that the share of the productive projects was 70% whilst that of the social services 30%, a ratio that conforms with the recognized principles of economic development where priority is given in the earlier stages to productive projects conducive to the increase of the national income in a speedy and direct manner that would enable the economy at a later phase to enlarge the share alloted to social services.

2 - ESTIMATE OF FUNDS AVAILABLE

Total available funds for the projects of the Public Sector during the fiscal year 1961/62 were estimated at L.S. 438,250,000, to which must be added the above noted sum of L.S. 21,899,000 that consists of L.S. 21,655,000 in funds available to the municipalities and L.S. 244,000 in aid to the Ministry of Education, both of which were not included in the development plan for the year 1961/62. Therefore, the total estimate of funds was L.S. 460,149,000 to be available from the following sources:

Sources	Estimate (L.S. 1 Million)	%
- Surplus from Ordinary Budget	-	-
- " " Public Debt Fund	19.500	4.3
- " " Fund of Insurance and Government salaries	30.000	6.5
- Surplus from Social Insurance Fund	30.000	6.5
- " " Municipalities Pension Fund	3.500	0.8
- " " Government Corporations	66.750	14.5
- " " School Buildings Fund	8.000	1.7
- Revenues of Municipalities	61.655	13.4
- Extra-ordinary resources	20.000	4.4
- Voluntary Loans	20.000	4.4
- Participation of Citizens in Karatshok field	6.000	1.3
- Revenues of Economic Institution	5.000	1.0
- Various revenues	29.500	6.4
- Assistance from Southern Region	45.000	9.8
- Foreign Loans and Credits	115.244	25.0
Total	460.149	100.0

It appears from the above Table that funds expected to be received from abroad during 1961/62 and represented by two last items totalled L.S. 160,244,000 or 35% of the funds that were to be available for expenditure. The remaining amount of L.S. 299,905,000 or about 65% of the total was to come from local sources, which consisted of two main types: 1) public and private reserve funds; 2) deficit finance. Therefore, the revenues of the development budget for the fiscal year 1961/62 were to consist of three main sources:

1- Public and private reserve funds
2- Deficit finance
3- Documentary credits and loans.

Here-under are the amounts estimated to be available from each of the above sources:

	L.S. 1 Million	%
1- Reserve funds		
a) Governmental	224.405	48.8
b) Private	26.000	5.6
Total	250.405	54.4
2- Deficit finance	49.000	10.7
3- External loans	160.244	34.9
TOTAL	460.149	100.0

3 - EXPENDITURES UNDERTAKEN

Total expenditures actually undertaken during the fiscal year 1961/62 were L.S. 226,582,000 or 49.2% of the estimated total of L.S. 460,149,000. These actual expenditures were distributed among the various productive and services sectors as follows:

(Values: L.S. 1 million)

Sectors	Investments Alloted	Investments Spent	Investments %
1- Productive Projects			
-Irrigation & Land Reclamation	73.530	33.731	46
-Agriculture	28.405	6.000	21
-Industry, Mineralogy, Geology	45.310	10.254	23
-Power and Fuel	102.438	76.654	75
-Transport and Communications	74.928	32.010	43
Total	329.611	158.649	48
2- Public Services			
-Education	26.358	14.428	54.1
-Culture and Recreation	2.300	1.036	45.0
-Health	6.579	2.493	37.5
-Public Utilities, Housing and Tourism	78.002	79.867	51
-Social and Labor Services	3.425	1.753	51
-Government Building	7.200	4.548	63
Total	123.864	64.125	51
GRAND TOTAL ..	448.475	222.774	50

Due to various difficulties with which we shall deal further on in this Report, only 49.2% of the goals were fulfilled in 1961/62, a proportion that seems to be appreciatly low compared with the 78% of fulfillment registred in 1960/61.

The Table here-under compares the over-all performance realized during the first two years with each other and with the over-all cost of the Five Year Plan amounting to L.S. 1,720 million.

Year	Appropriations	Expenditures	% of annual Appr.	% of Five Year Plan
1960/61	362.558	282.065	78	16.4
1961/62	448.475	222.774	50	13
Total ...	811.033	504.839	61	29.

Despite the apparent large difference between the development expenditures during the two years under comparison, we should note that the actual difference between them is only about L.S. 55 million and 20%. It is the difference between the magnitude of targets that renders the difference between the two percentages realized so big.

The actual investments undertaken in each of the economic sectors under study during the first two years of the Plan are shown in the following Table:

(Values: L.S. 1.000)

Sector	Actual Investments 1960/61	1961/62	Total
1- Productive Projects			
- Irrigation & Land Reclamation	56.373	33.731	90.104
- Agriculture	14.690	6.000	20.690
- Industry, Mining, Geology	9.372	10.254	19.626
- Power and Fuel	36.216	76.654	112.870
- Transport and Communications	62.083	3.201	94.093
Total.........	178.734	158.649	337.383
2- Public Services			
- Education	25.854	14.428	40.282
- Culture and Recreation	2.222	1.036	3.258
- Health	7.161	2.493	9.654
- Public Utilities, Housing and Tourism	60.181	39.867	100.048
- Social and Labor Service	2.325	1.753	4.025
- Government Buildings	5.588	4.548	10.136
Total.......	103.331	64.125	167.456
GRAND TOTAL......	282.065	222.774	504.839

Actual investments in all sectors during the second year were less than those of the first year except for "Industry, Mineralogy and Geology" and "Power and Fuel", both of which were greater.

Despite the discrepancy between envisaged and actual investments during 1961/62, the balance between the two groups of development and services projects was maintained. Thus, the Second Year Plan alloted 70% of the funds to development and 30% to services while in reality the percentages were 71% and 29%.

Actual expenditures for the sectors varied during 1961/62 between 20.5% and 74.1% of the goals set for them, as is shown by the following Table:

Sector	% for Expenditure
- Power and Fuel	75,=
- Government Buildings	63,0
- Labor and Social Services	51,0
- Education	54,1
- Transport & Communications	43,0
- Irrigation and Land Reclamation	46,3
- Public Utilities, Housing and Tourism	51,0
- Culture and Recreation	45,0
- Health	37,5
- Industry, Mining and Geology	23,0
- Agriculture	21,0
Total percentage of Expenditures	50,0

Despite the relative reduction in the percentage of the goals realized, the productive projects registered a higher degree of accomplishment than the services projects, except for Education. Further, the level of accomplishment, be it high or low, is dependant to a certain extent on the nature of the project: whether it is divisible in execution or not, and on the time alloted for it in the contract. It appears that should a single contract be concluded to execute a project in its entirety, the rate of expenditure on it seems to be relatively higher than that on a divisible project, in which delays and slowness in execution are possible without much harming the general progress of the Plan. This characteristic is particularly applicable to the public services projects, except those which are imperative, such as the educational services.

Although actual expenditures on the various projects are good pointers to the progress realized in the execution of a development plan, yet alone they are not sufficient to demonstrate its success in fulfilling its goals. To do that, we must compare the levels actually attained in production, public utilities and services, national income and employment with the corresponding ultimate goals set by the plan. For a case might arise where only 50% of total allotments for a project are spent and with that it attained an operational level, realizing part of the goals of the plan.

Therefore, in order to obtain a clearer picture of the success of the Plan in attaining the goals set for it, we must evaluate its actual accomplishments. Figures of expenditure by themselves might lead us to rather obscure deductions.

4 - REVENUES COLLECTED

The statistics of the Public Debts Fund reveal that revenues collected for the development budget of the fiscal year 1961/62 amounted to L.S. 191,456,000 or 43% of the expected L.S. 448,250,000. The following Table is on both the revenues envisaged and those actually collected from each relevant source:

(Values: L.S. 1000)

Sources of Revenue	Estimates	Collections	%
- Surplus from Ordinary Budget	-	-	-
- " " Public Debt Fund	19,000	22,032	113
- " " Fund of Insurance and Government Salaries	30,000	7,742	26
- Surplus from Social Insurance Fund	30,000	20,000	67
- Surplus from Municipalities Pensions Fund	3,500	-	-
- Surplus from Govt. Corporations	66,750	57,863	87
- " " School Bldg. Fund	8,000	8,133	102
- Revenues of Municipalities	40,000	18,270	46
- Extra-ordinary reserves	20,000	-	-
- Voluntary loans	20,000	-	-
- Participation of Citizens in Karatshok fields	6,000	-	-
- Revenues of Economic Institute	5,000	-	-
- Various revenues	29,500	92	2
- Assistance from Southern Region	45,000	2,581	6
- Foreign Loans & Credits	125,000	54,741	44

To the above collections are to be added L.S. 244,000 being the value of foreign offered scholarships to the Ministry of Education and L.S. 21,655,000 in additional investments by the municipalities, with the knowledge that this last figure was not actually collected. Thus, estimate revenues were L.S. 470,149,000 and actual collected revenues 40,8% there-of or L.S. 191,700,000.

Therefore, the funds used for investment were as follows:

(Values: L.S. 1000)

Sources of Revenues	Estimates	Collected Amounts	%
1- **Local:**			
- Governmental	224,405	134,042	59,2
- Private	26,000	-	-
Deficit finance	49,500	92	-
Total	229,905	134,134	44,7
2- **Foreign:**			
- Southern Region	45,000	2,581	0,7
- Foreign Loans & Credits	125,000	54,985	43,9
Total	170,000	57,566	33,8
GRAND TOTAL ...	469,905	191,700	40,8

Thus, the two main sources of revenues for the development budget of 1961/62 were government reserve funds and the foreign credits, realized revenues being 59% of the target in the former and 44% in latter. The reason for which the entire amount of foreign credits and loans available were not tapped is that only the part that could actually be spent on the various projects was actually drawn.

As for revenues from the private sector and the tool of deficit finance, both were not utilized.

There is a discrepancy, however, of L.S. 35,126,000 between actual collected revenues as revealed by the statement of the Public Debt Fund and actual expenditures, as follows:

- Total actual expenditures	L.S. 226,582,000
- Total revenues collected	L.S. 191,456,000
Increase of expenditures over revenues	L.S. 35,126,000

But by studying the statements submitted to the Ministry of Planning by the various government administrations entrusted with executing the various projects, it appeared that the self-financing government administrations actually spent more than was reported by the statements of the Public Debt Fund. Further, some government administrations received foreign aid that was not recorded in the Public Debt Fund, such as the scholarships accorded to the Ministry of Education.

In view of the above, and on the reports of the various government administrations L.S. 226,582,000 were actually spent under the development plan for 1961/62 and not L.S. 191,456,000 which raises the percentage of actual expenditures from 40.8% to 49.2% as already reported above.

ON THE PROGRESS OF INVESTMENT UNDERTAKEN BY THE PUBLIC SECTOR DURING 1960/61 AND 1961/62

Values in L.S. 1000

Sector	Total estimated cost	Spent till 30/6/60	Cost under F.Y.P.	1960/61			1961/62			Actual Inv. till end 2nd Year	
				Appro-priated	Actual	%	Appro-priated	Actual	%	Total	%
1-Irrigation and Land Reclamation	208,000	-	780,000	65,435	56,373	86	73,530	33,731	46	90,104	12
2-Agriculture	128,402	-	950,000	26,656	14,690	55	29,155	6,000	21	20,690	22
3-Industry, Minerals, Geology	140,585	10,855	135,000	15,269	9,372	61	45,310	10,254	23	19,626	14
4-Power and Fuel	367,685	11,984	105,000	34,209	36,216	106	102,438	76,654	75	112,870	41
5-Transport and Communications	574,772	7,717	387,000	90,974	62,083	68	74,928	32,010	43	94,093	24
6-Education	161,189	-	107,000	30,489	25,854	85	26,358	14,428	55	40,282	38
7-Health	37,958	-	46,000	9,765	7,161	73	6,579	2,493	38	9,654	21
8-Public Utilities	142,005	28,754	47,000	76,672	60,181	78	78,002	39,867	51	100,048	213
9-Social and Labor Services	18,000	-	18,000	4,234	2,325	55	3,425	1,753	51	4,078	23
10-Culture & Recreation	-	-	-	2,760	2,222	81	2,300	1,036	45	3,258	-
11-Govt. Buildings	-	-	-	6,095	5,588	92	7,200	4,548	63	10,136	-
Total		59,310	1,720,000	362,558	282,065	78	448,475	222,774	50	504,839	29

CHAPTER II

IRRIGATION & LAND RECLAMATION

OVER-ALL SET-UP

- Total investments envisaged for the public sector during the fiscal year 1961/62 amounted to L.S. 73.5 millions.
- Works completed cost L.S. 33,7 million or 46% of the expected total.
- L.S. 65,4 million were alloted to this sector in the first year of the Five Year Plan of which L.S. 56,4 million or 86% were spent.
- Total investments by this sector till the end of the second year were L.S. 90,1 million, or 12% of the L.S. 780 millions envisaged under the Five Year Plan.

The following Table is on alloted and actual expenditures during the first two years of the Plan:

(Values in L.S. 1000)

	Investments		
Year	Alloted	Actual	%
1960/1961	65,435	56,373	86
1961/1962	73,530	33,731	46
Total	138,885	90,104	64

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Here-under is a description of fulfillments:

ROUGE PROJECT

This project aims at draining the 5,000 hectare Rouge Swamp and the construction of irrigation and drainage canals in order to turn the area into irrigated land. The swamp is in the West of Idlib Governorate, separated from the Orontes to the West by the Wastani mountain chain, through which a 4300 meter tunnel was opened. The Five Year Plan provides for the construction of two main irrigation networks, in the North and the South, in addition to some secondary canals. The following has been completed till the end of the second fiscal year:

1 - The Northern and Southern irrigation networks.

2 - The secondary canals and the industrial installations for the Northern network.

3 - The administration and guards buildings.

The total cost of this project has been estimated at L.S. 12,8 million of which L.S. 12 million have already been spent since its inception till the end of the second fiscal year.

This project, in addition to 1850 hectares already reclaimed, has been handed to the Ministry of Agrarian Reform for exploitation. It is to be cultivated with winter crops.

800 hectares of low-lying swamps remain in the area. They are to be either drained by pumping the water to drainage canals or turned to fishing ground. No final decision has been taken there-on as yet.

GHAB AND ACHARNE PROJECT

This project, which includes the Ghab, Tar-el-Oula and Acharné areas, is one of the most important undertakings of the Greater Projects Authority. It aims at draining the swamp water that collects in the Ghab and Acharne areas and the construction of the requisite drainage and irrigation networks. The Ghab plain lies along the Orontes River, bordered by Acharné to the South, Kafeer to the North, Zawyé Mountains to the East and the Alaouite Mountains to the West. Its area is 50,000 hectares. The Acharné plain lies along both banks of the Orontes River, between Sayjar and Acharné village. Its area is 20,000 hectares.

The second year, 1961/62, of the Plan has aimed at the construction of the irrigation and drainage canals requisite for the cultivation of 40,000 hectares as from the summer season of 1962, besides the continuation of construction activity on the dams, irrigation and drainage networks and the road networks.

The following has been accomplished to-date:

- All main drainage canals and the larger part of the subsidiary canals.

- The diversion dam at Kantarat-el-Acharné, which divides water between two main irrigation canals along both banks of the Orontes, has been completed, in addition to the completion of all subsidiary installations for this dam including bridges, acqueducts and culverts of re-inforced concrete. The iron gates for governing the flow of water were also erected.

- About 80 kilometers of main and 75 kilometers of secondary reinforced concrete roads together with requisite culverts and auxilliary industrial establishments were completed.The Greater Projects Authority is proceeding on the construction of the other main and secondary irrigation canals, 80.5 kilometers long.

- The Greater Projects Authority completed the following roads and bridges:

  A - The asphalting and macadamization of 39 kilometers of Grade A roads, 11 meters wide, besides the levelling of 50 kilometers of main and secondary roads alongside the canals.

  B - Completion of the 440 meter long Harbanafsé bridge, heighest in the Syrian Arab Republic, as its average height is 20 meters. Itis constructed of re-inforced concrete, and the Authority, in collaboration with the Railways Authority, is diverting the railway line to pass over it.

  C - Continuation of levelling and asphalting the secondary roads between Mehardé Dam and Shaizar.

  D - Seven main bridges over the new course of the Orontes and the main drainage canals are under construction in order to ensure communication between Zawyé and Alaouite mountains across the Ghab plain.

  E - Contracting for the construction of the last lap of the 21 meter wide main road between Douair-el-Akrad and Jisr-el-Shoughour.

- The Greater Projects Authority has contracted with Technoimpex of Bulgaria, which constructed the Rastan and Mehardé dams, for both the study and execution of the Acharné project within the limits of L.S. 20 million between Ist August 1961 and the end of the present year.

The Greater Projects Authority has already approved the preliminary studies and most of the detailed studies. The two main canals alongside both banks of the Orontes and the correction of this river's bed between Shaizar and Acharné have been completed. The cost of the irrigation and drainage canals and roads is estimated at 50% of total expenses.

- Total cost of this project was estimated at L.S. 169 million, of which around L.S. 130 million have already been spent.

- The amount spent during the first two years of the Five Year Plan is L.S. 64.4 million, or 62% of total expenditures under the Five Year Plan.

SINN RIVER PROJECT

This project aims at the utilization of surplus Sinn river water to cultivate 12,000 hectares of coastal plains lying between the right bank of the river the sea, and the Alaouite mountain chain to the East. A pumping unit is to lift the water 50 meters high to a 22 kilometer long canal that would irrigate 8000 hectares. Two subsidiary pumping units will lift water a further 80 meters to a 17 kilometer long canal that would irrigate about 4,000 hectares.

The Authority has completed the following to-date:

1- A contract was drawn for the purchase of the mechanical and electrical equipment requisite for the main pumping unit, and were duly received at the beginning of 1962.

2- 85% of the work on the 50 meter high main irrigation canal and the industrial works there-on.

3- A tender was announced covering the studies for the power plant, and the pumping units. The Authority is at present studying the offers.

4- The supply and installation of the pumping and power generation units.

5- The importation of the water pipes.

6- The construction of the administration building and a rest house.

The Five Year Plan envisaged L.S. 16 million for this project, L.S. 10,5 million of which were alloted for the first two years. Only L.S. 2.3 million have already been spent, or 15% of total estimated expenditures.

THE UPPER ORONTES BASIN PROJECT

The purpose of this project is to harness Orontes water above Homs Lake for the irrigation of 12,000 hectares by the construction of a diversion dam near the Lebanese frontier, and the generation of hydro-electric power depending on the difference in altitude between the canals and the river.

Preliminary studies were undertaken by the Soviet experts in accordance with the 1957 Economic Aid Agreement between Syria and the Soviet Union.

The studies on the irrigation system and the possibility of power generation were then handed over to the Yougoslav Energo-Project Company, which will draw the designs of the necessary diversion dams whose location has not been agreed upon, the irrigation and drainage canals, the power generating units and the transmission network to the Homs-Hama area and the network of the Rastan power plant.

Total appropriations under the first two years totalled L.S. 1.5 million, of which L.S. 380,000 were actually spent, or 1% of total allocations envisaged under the Five Year Plan.

BARADA AND AWAJ PROJECT

The purpose of this project is to increase arable land in the Eastern and Southern Goutas of Damascus by 12,000 hectares through the construction of a diversion dam on Barada River near Raboué and a storage dam on Awaj river to collect surplus Barada water and flood water coming from Mount Hermon through Rakad Valley.

- Water will flow from the diversion to the storage dam via a canal that will connect the two rivers.
- A minimum of 750 kilowatts will be generated as a result of the difference in altitude of the two river beds.

- About 12,000 hectares will be put under irrigation.
- The Greater Projects Authority is at present drawing the Book of Conditions for the study of this project.
- L.S. 1.7 million were allocated for this project covering the first two years of the Plan, of which L.S. 298,000 were spent i.e. 1% of total appropriations under the Five Year Plan.

YARMOUK PROJECT

This project aims at irrigating over 6,600 hectares by the utilization of water that springs in the plain of Hauran and flows to Yarmouk and Harair valleys.

Prior to 1951, the Ministry of Public Works constructed a canal system that covered the irrigation of 2,200 hectares. This Ministry, in conjunction with the Authority, started then executing the remaining part of the project by cinstructing the central canal system that covers 2,600 hectares and the upper canal system that covers 1,740 hectares.

But where-as the level of the springs is relatively low, it has been decided to install pumping stations at the sources of Zaizoum, Tell-Shehab, A'jami and Ash'ari rivers.

- The main irrigation canals are complete, contracts were concluded and the majority of the pumping equipment already arrived to Lattakia Harbor.
- The Greater Projects Authority is at present completing the technical and economic studies on Yarmouk project and preparing the tender book covering the construction of the pumping stations.

The total cost of the project is estimated at L.S. 12 million of which L.S. 8.6 million were alloted under the first two years of the Plan. Only L.S. 2.6 million were spent, however, i.e. 33% of envisaged appropriations under the Five Year Plan.

EUPHRATES PROJECT

This is one of the most vital projects for Syria as it aims at the utilization of the Euphratesriver water to irrigate, by the end of a ten year period, 700,000 hectares, in addition to the generation over two stages of 600,000 kilo-watts of electricity to be used for pumping water for irrigation and consumption by the adjoining governorates.

In accordance with the Syrian-Soviet Economic Co-operation Agreement, Soviet experts have undertaken the preliminary studies for the selection of the dam site.

Under the light of this Soviet report, the final studies are being effected for the construction of the dam, the hydro-electric plant and the irrigation canals in addition to a soil survey. These are being effected in conjunction with the German Federal Republic that is expected to finance the project which is divided into two parts:

1 - The Storage Dam

The Italian company "Aera" completed the survey and effected aerial photography for 700,000 hectares of the upper Euphrates basin at a scale of 1/5000.

2 - The Diversion Dam

All local works covered by contract N°940 with the Soviet Union are complete, and Aera company is effecting aerial surveys of the lower Euphrates basin.

L.S. 13.4 million were appropriated for this project during the first two years of which L.S. 7.3 million were spent, i.e. 2.4% of the L.S. 304 million envisaged under the Five Year Plan.

KHABOUR PROJECT

This project aims at irrigating about 120,000 hectares. The Greater Projects Authority received from the Soviet experts the technical and economic report and is presently studying it in order to start on the detailed aspects of the question.

- A contract was concluded with Aera Company of Italy to effect the aerial survey of the upper basin of the river.
- Contracts were concluded and work actually started on the administrative buildings and a rest house.

L.S. 4 million were appropriated for the project under the first two years of the Plan of which L.S. 2.2 million were spent, i.e. 2.5% of total appropriations of the Five Year Plan amounting to L.S. 90 million.

BANIAS BASIN PROJECT

This project aims at the utilization of the tributaries of Banias and the surplus water of Hasbany for irrigation purposes, a matter which will have the side effect influencing the Israeli project inside occupied Palestine as these rivers flow into the Jordan river.

This project consists of:

1- The irrigation of about 6,000 hectares by using a 4.5 cubic meter canal for drawing Banias waters to Btaiha, to the South West of Kouneitra, and some plains in Faik.

2- The utilization of Hasbani waters at the Syro-Lebanese frontier by the installation of a pumping station to the West of Ghajar village that would lift water to a basin in Syrian territory. A canal that runs along the Lebanese frontier would irrigate over 1,000 hectares in Banias.

- Final studies for the first part of the irrigation canal, including the mechanical works, have been completed and the Greater Projects Authority announced a tender for the relevant excavation work. The tender was suspended as the allocations for this year were deleted.

L.S. 3 million were envisaged for this project during the first two years of which L.S. 31,000 were spent, i.e. 1% of total allotments under the Five Year Plan that amount to L.S. 9.5 million.

LAND RECLAMATION

L.S. 4.5 million were alloted to land reclamation during the second year of the Plan, which were distributed as follows:

1- L.S. 50,000 were alloted to the Ministry of Agriculture to treat the soil in the Ghab, Rouge, Sinn and Yarmouk areas. The funds were not made available, however.

2- L.S. 100,000 were alloted to the Greater Projects Authority to reclaim Yarmouk land, but the funds were not made available.

3- L.S. 200,000 were put at the disposal of the Ministry of Public Works for the reparation of the Roman Acqueducts in Soueida Governorate, of which about L.S. 112,000 were spent.

4- L.S. 4 million were alloted to the Ministry of Agrarian Reform for the reclamation of Ghab and Rouge lands, but were not used.

5- L.S. 150,000 were alloted to the Greater Projects Authority for various irrigation Projects, but were not used entirely.

The delection of funds appropriated for agrarian reform projects was the principal factor in causing work to stop on the vital land reclamation projects, a matter that retarted the exploitation of irrigated land and the expansion of agricultural produce.

CHAPTER III

AGRICULTURE

OVER-ALL SET-UP

- Total investments alloted to this sector during the fiscal year 1961/62 were L.S. 28 million.

- Works completed cost L.S. 6 million, i.e. 21% of total alloted funds.

- L.S. 26.6 million were alloted to this sector during the first year of which L.S. 14,690 and 57.7% were spent.

- Actual expenditures by this sector till the end of the second year of the Plan totalled L.S. 20.34 million or 20% of the L.S. 98,493,000 envisaged for this sector during the Five Year Plan.

The following Table is on alloted and actual expenditures during the first two years of the Plan:

(Values in L.S. 1000)

	Investments		
Year	Alloted	Actual	%
1960/1961	26,656	14,690	57.7
1961/1962	29,505	6,000	21
Five Year Plan	32,218	20,690	56

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Here-under is a description of accomplishments to-date:

A. COTTON AND CEREALS SEED BREEDING

The project of cotton seed breeding was begun in 1953 and established on a scientific basis in 1959. It is still under operation and aims at dispensing with, or at least reducing, the need to import cotton seeds from abroad, a matter that would save hard currency.

The aim of the project of cereals seed breeding is that by 1963/64 all wheat and barley sown should be of the improved quality, that every year one third of the sewing seeds be of the improved variety, and that each locality in Syria is to be providedwith the variety that suits it best.

The Five Year Plan has alloted L.S. 2,500,000 for this project, of which L.S. 1,834,000 were alloted to the first two years and L.S. 1,094,000 actually spent. This, including to L.S. 31,000 spent by the Ministry of Agrarian Reform in the same field.

B. AGRICULTURAL GUIDANCE

The purpose of this project is to establish guidance units in each of the eighteen agricultural localities of Syria, in addition to the publication and distribution of guidance pamphlets on cotton. Thus, modern agricultural methods will spread into each village house, a matter conducive to their improvement and thereby to the improvement of the standard of living of the farmer.

- Ten guidance units were established and equipped; one hundred model fields were established for most of the important crops, such as cotton, beet roots, potatoes, lentils, etc...; a bi-monthly agricultural magazine and several bulletins are being issued.

L.S. 2,400,000 were alloted to this project under the Five Year Plan.

L.S. 1,100,000 were alloted to the first two years of which L.S. 736,000 were spent, in addition to L.S. 38,000 spent on cotton marketing.

C. GARDENING

The purpose of projects here is to increase productivity.

1- Fruit Trees.

Projects here aim at growing 2,250,000 plants in nurseries and their sale at nominal prices; spreading knowledge on the care, maintenance and fertilization of fruit gardens.

- Two million different tree plants were grown in 26 nurseries spread all over Syria, distributed at nominal prices or gratis.

2- Vegetables.

It is aimed to establish four vegetable experimental stations to breed and supervise the breeding of some seeds. This will provide good sowing seeds and raise productivity. Lack of funds precluded the establishment of any station, though some experiments were undertaken.

3- Bees.

It was aimed here to distribute one thousand hives, establish four model bee farms, and introduce foreign strains of bees into the country.

- 1,300 hives were distributed during the first two years of the Plan, payment by farmers being in three instalments. The first model bee farm was completed in Damascus Governorate, work started on the second in Lattakia and will start this year on the third in Idlib Governorate.

4- Silk.

Projects here aim at the importation of 7,000 boxes of silk-worm seeds, the establishment of a refrigerator to preserve seeds, the establishment of a research station, and the erection of a plant for reeling the threads from the cocoons.

- Seeds for the requirements of the third year have been imported, the refrigerator established, most of the reeling equipment have arrived and the plant is under construction in Dreikish.

L.S. 2,800,000 were alloted to Gardening under the Five Year Plan of which L.S. 2,232,000 were alloted to the first two years. L.S. 421,000 were actually spent, including the funds transferred to the Ministry of Public Works for the construction of the requisite buildings.

D. AGRICULTURAL PROTECTION

Projects here aim at strengthening the agricultural protection teams by the purchase of sprayers and other equipments to the account of the public sector. They also aim at the protection of the country from the pests of other countries by applying a quarantine system, combatting agricultural pests, spreading agricultural knowledge through the co-operatives on the means to combat pests, and the establishment of stores for the spraying equipments.

- Quantities of various chemicals, eight cars for the guidance programs of the co-operative societies, 32 motor cycles, automatic and hand operated sprayers were purchased. One quarantine in each of Jdaydet Yabous and Dabousyé and a sterilization centre for agricultural quarantine in Lattakia were constructed. A helicopter was also rented by the Ministry of Agriculture for spraying purposes.

L.S. 3,000,000 were alloted for these projects under the Five Year Plan, of which L.S. 1,516,000 were alloted for the first two years but only L.S. 1,425,000 actually spent.

E. FORESTATION

Projects here aim at spreading forests by the production of tree saplings to be planted under an aforestation program, the delimitation of forest boundaries, forest and soil protection, the exploitation of forests, and finally research work.

- 6,888 hectares of land were forested, various mechanical equipment purchased, 5 million saplings produced, 25 kilometers of roads within forests were opened and 40 forest guards appointed. But the delimitation of forest zones was not undertaken due to the absence of a technical organization.

- The project of soil protection was not undertaken due to the lack of funds, and a smaller forest area then planned was exploited. Experiments were undertaken on eucaliptus and poplar trees.

Forestation was alloted L.S. 7,500,000 under the Five Year Plan, of which L.S. 2,140,000 were alloted for the first two years, including the amounts transferred to the Ministry of Public Works for erecting the requisite buildings.

F. AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTAL STATIONS

The following stations have been completed:

1- Laboratory building, Douma.
2- Laboratory building, Aleppo.
3- Experimental Station for crops in Rakka.
4- Experimental Station fro crops in Kamishli.
5- Agricultural Experimental Station in Mjarjagh (Hassetche).
6- Agricultural Experimental Station in Rouge.
7- Agricultural Experimental Station in Ghab.
8- Agricultural Quarantine in Lattakia.

Other agricultural centres and stations have also been established in the various governorates.

The Five Year Plan alloted to these stations L.S. 6,548,000 of which L.S. 5,407,000 were alloted for the first two years, but only L.S. 3,491,000 actually spent.

G. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND MARINE RESOURCES

1- Food, Water & Fodder Depots.

Projects here aim at ensuring water to the flocks in the desert by opening artesian wells and purchasing tank-trucks, besides the construction of depots for the fodder.

- 43 out of 65 artesian wells were opened in the following localities: Hama 8, Damascus 9, Rakka 3, Aleppo 5, Deir-ez-Zor 2.

- 13 tank trucks were purchased.

- 7 depots for fodder were constructed.

The Five Year Plan alloted these projects L.S. 11,792,000 of which L.S. 3,996,000 were alloted to the first two years, but only L.S. 2,709,000 actually spent.

2- Improvement of Breeds.

Research is to be undertaken on the strains of livestock in Syria in order to improve them by the purchase of cows and bulls from abroad. Breeding and artificial insemination stations are to be constructed.

- A centre for breeding cows in Lattakia and artificial insemination centres in Damascus, Aleppo, Lattakia, Kuneitra and Hama were established.

The Ministry of Agriculture will import cows, bulls and merino sheep for experimental purposes.

3- Veterinary Projects.

Medical care is to be spread gradually to cover all livestock in Syria, estimated at around 6 million sheep, goats, cows and horses, and 4 million fowl.

- Four out of twelve veterinary centres have already been established in Kuneitra, Soueda, Aleppo and Lattakia. Four out of twelve cars for the desert and 16 out of 50 cars for medical services were purchased.

4- Marine Resources.

Projects here aim at the improvement of salt and sweet water fishing techniques, the supervision of fishing in rivers and lakes, the establishment of artificial lakes for fish, and the establishment of co-operatives for salt and sweet water fishing.

- A station and an institute for fish breeding were constructed at Kal'et-al-Madeek, and a fish breeding centre is to be established this year at Al-Shari'a.

- The Ministry of Public Works is constructing buildings for all the above projects such as a veterinary laboratory in Damascus, two dairies in Damascus and Aleppo, and a cow breeding station in Fidio (Lattakia).

The Five Year Plan has alloted for all these projects, including those for water, food and fodder depots, L.S. 18,300,000 of which L.S. 7,068,000 were alloted to the first two years but only L.S. 4,363,000 spent.

H. AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATIVES

Projects here aim at re-inforcing existing co-operatives and establishing new ones for marketing, industrialization of agricultural products and financing some agricultural activities.

- Thirteen co-operatives were established in the governorates of Idlib, Lattakia, Aleppo and Homs, besides three marketing co-operatives in Jablé, Idlib and Homs.

These projects were alloted L.S. 3,455,000 under the Five Year Plan of which L.S. 934,000 were alloted for the first two years, but only L.S. 344,000 were actually spent.

I. AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS & COLLEGES

Projects here aim at the completion and equipping of the existing agricultural and veterinary schools and colleges, the establishment of new agricultural secondary schools and a centre for agricultural training.

- Four dairies were established at the agricultural schools, a dairy was completed at the Deir-ez-Zor Agricultural School, an agricultural school was constructed in Rakka and operated this year, and the building of the agricultural centre in Kamishly completed.

The Five Year Plan alloted these projects the sum of L.S. 2,800,000 of which L.S. 1,430,000 were alloted for the first two years, but only L.S. 890,000 actually spent.

J. SILOS FOR CEREALS

The construction of silos aims at the protection of the country's cereal harvests, drying and cleaning the cereals, and the utilization of modern techniques instead of the backward storage methods.

The project costs about L.S. 82,000,000 and consists of 12 silos at a total capacity of 325,000 tons, distributed as follows: 5 in Jaziré, and one each in Tell Abiad, Manbej, Aleppo, Homs, Ezra and Damascus.

Three centres for the breeding and classification of cereals at a total capacity of 35,000 tons are to be established in Kamishly, Rakka and Ghab.

Total allotment for projects under the Five Year Plan is L.S. 45,700,000 of which L.S. 6,810,000 were alloted for the first two years, but only L.S. 1,652,000 actually spent.

K. ARTESIAN WELLS AND UNDERGROUND WATERS

Prospection is to be effected for underground water supplies in the Jaziré by undertaking geophysical surveys and opening experimental wells. Wells are then to be drilled according to Plan.

A contract as concluded with the Special Fund of the United Nations for this operation that costs about one million dollars, 430,000 dollars to be paid by the Fund and 570,000 dollars by the Syrian Government.

A contract was also concluded with the Yougoslav "Geostragifania" for drilling thirty experimental wells, six wells for exploitation and ten veins which will be used for irrigation and drinking purposes. This company has effected the following to-date:

- 32 experimental wells
- 1 well for exploitation, supplied with a pump
- 8 wells for surveying the water veins.

Twenty seven of the experimental wells can be used for irrigation and drinking purposes. They were supplied with 6 inch and 8 inch water pipes. The total depth of the wells is 5,430 meters.

L.S. 2,400,000 out of 3,500,000 alloted for the first two years were actually spent.

L. PROJECTS TO BE EXECUTED BY THE MINISTRY OF AGRARIAN REFORM

The Ministry of Agrarian Reform has purchased some equipment at a cost of L.S. 508,000 and executed part of the breeding centre mentioned under the headings of the Ministry of Agriculture. Its projects, however, are the following:

1 - Breeding projects.
2 - Gardening.
3 - Development of livestocks.
4 - Agricultural co-operatives.
5 - Rural industries.
6 - Purchase of equipment.
7 - Construction of depots.
8 - Regrouping of land ownership with the Cadastral Office.

The reason for suspending these projects is the non-allocation of funds.

M. PROJECTS TO BE EXECUTED BY THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLIES

Projects here aim at ensuring the transport of meat and foodstuffs from the harbors to the interior, for which refrigerated cars are needed.

The 1961/62 fiscal year alloted L.S. 2,300,000 but the project was not executed as the requisite funds were not made available.

CHAPTER IV

INDUSTRY MINING & GEOLOGY

OVER-ALL SET-UP

- Funds alloted to the sector of Industry, Mineralogy and Geology during the fiscal year 1961/62 were L.S. 45,310,000.
- Works completed cost L.S. 10,254,000 or 23% of the envisaged expenditures.

SECTION ONE

INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS

- Total funds alloted to Industry during the fiscal year 1961/62 were L.S. 36,810,000.
- Actual expenditures were L.S. 6,560,000 or 18% of the envisaged amount. Total expenditures during the fiscal year 1960/61 and 1961/62 were L.S. 10,377,000 or 4% of the L.S. 205 million envisaged under the Five Year Plan.

Amonium Fortilizer Plant.

Agreement was concluded with the Soviet Union for the establishment of fertilizer plant for amonium nitrates containing 34% nitrogen, with gas-oil or gasoline as raw material. The plant is to be located in Homs and constructed over two stages:

First Stage: Ends in 1964 and has a capacity of 55,000 tons.
Second Stage: Ends in 1966 and raises capacity to 110,000 tons.

This plant will help popularize fertilization and dispenses with the need to import such a vital product. The General Authority for Executing Industrial Projects is in charge of it.

Appropriations for the second year of the plan aermaked L.S. 685,000 for this project of which L.S. 94,000 were spent. Total expenditures during the first two years of the Plan were L.S. 125,000 or 0,1% of the allotments under the Five Year Plan.

Technical Training.

1- Aleppo Technical Training Centre:- The land was purchased and a quarter of its price, i.e. L.S. 563,000 was paid.

2- Damascus Technical Training Centre:- Land was purchased, the equipment received, and the competent committees drew training programs for building, commerce, car repair, and metallurgy. The programs are of two types:

Ist - A course that extends between two and four years.

2nd - A four month training program.

These projects aim at ensuring the necessary technical skills at all levels, the introduction of modern methods in order to improve production standards, the reduction of costs, and the offer of services to the consumers under the best conditions and lowest prices.

L.S. 3,500,000 were alloted for the second year of the Plan of which L.S. 1,900,000 were spent. Total expenditures during the first two years of the Plan were L.S. 2,957,000.

Rural Industries (Carpet Weaving)

Training programs here aim at replacing old methods by modern mechanical ones which will raise the economic standard of the villages.

Each training unit is to have a building that consists of one floor for offices, meetings, a show room, spinning room, weaving room, room for dyes, and a second one for storage and the issue of publications.

Several units were constructed in various governorates.

L.S. 655,000 were alloted for the second year of the Plan of which L.S. 445,000 were spent. Total expenditures during first two years was L.S. 923,000.

Agricultural Industries.

The aim here is to improve the methods used in the countryside in the industrialization of agricultural products such as olive pressing, drying of grapes and figs, and apricot paste.

The Ministry of Industry established olive presses in both Salloum, Idlib Governorates, and in Tartous.

Construction is under-way on two model drying units for figs in Idlib and Masyaf, and two model drying units for grapes in Soueda and Jayroud.

Tobacco Monopoly.

The second year of the Plan was alloted L.S. 2,750,000 of which L.S. 1,410,000 were spent on the completion of the depots in Lattakia and the plant in Aleppo.

SECTION TWO

MINERALOGY AND GEOLOGY

Geological Map, Scale 1/200,000

This project was begun in the early part of 1961 in accordance with Annex 14 to Contract 944 with the Soviet Union. It is expected that it will be completed during the fiscal year 1962/63.

Prospection for Iron.

Prospection for iron was begun in 1959 in Rajo, Ifreen and Wadi-el-Nashab in accordance with the economic assistance program with the Soviet Union. Results revealed the possibility of extracting 38 million tons. The project is still in the stage of prospection.

Prospection for Salt.

Prospection undertaken by the Soviet experts in accordance with Contrat N°326 have revealed the existence of salt rocks in Harmoushie, near Deir-ez-Zor.

The project is still in the stage of prospection and study.

Prospection for Phosphates.

Prospection undertaken in accordance with Contract N°326 with the Soviet Union in Jabal-el-Abtar, Ghadir-el-Hamal and Khanafis has proven the existence of a number of layers that contain phosphates.

Appropriations for the second year of the Plan alloted to this project totalled L.S. 8,500,000 of which L.S. 3,694,000 were actually spent. Total expenditures during the first two years reached L.S. 9,249,000 or 30% of the allotments envisaged under the Five Year Plan.

CHAPTER V

POWER & FUEL

OVER-ALL SET-UP

- Funds alloted to the sector of Power and Fuel during the fiscal year 1961/62 totalled L.S. 102,438,000.

- Works completed cost L.S. 76,654,000 or 75% of allocations.

- Total expenditures during the first two years of the plan cost L.S. 107,407,000 or 40% of the L.S. 265 million envisaged under the Five Year Plan.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

SECTION ONE - ELECTRICITY PROJECTS

- Funds alloted to electricity projects for the fiscal year 1961/62 were L.S. 33,238,000.

- Works accomplished cost L.S. 26,439,000 or 81% of the alloted appropriations.

- Total expenditures during the first two years of the Plan were L.S. 38,405,000, or 71% of allocations under the Five Year Plan.

Following is a description of accomplishments during 1961/62:

DAMASCUS ELECTRICITY COMPANY

Ist - Power Generation Projects.

a) Addition of Units 4 & 5, capacity 15,000 KW. L.S. 11,610,000 out of L.S. 12,450,000 estimated for this project were spent.

2nd - VHF Power Transmission.

a) Expansion of the VHF network.

b) Construction of main transformer centres.

L.S. 155,000 out of the estimated L.S. 1,390,000 estimated for the project were spent.

3rd - Medium & Low Frequency Power Distribution.

a) Medium Frequency Transmission Network.

L.S. 340,000 out of the estimated cost of L.S. 750,000 were spent.

b) Subsidiary Transformer Centres.

L.S. 414,000 out of the estimated L.S. 575,000 were spent.

c) Low Frequency Power Distribution.

L.S. 699,000 out of the estimated cost of L.S. 1,000,000 were spent.

d) Installation of Meters.

L.S. 699,000 of the estimated L.S. 1,275,000 were spent.

In addition to the above expenditures, L.S. 138,000 out of the estimated L.S. 50,000 for various other projects were spent.

GOALS REALIZED

1 - The total length of the medium frequency net-work increased by 40 kilometers over the 298 kilometers of the base year 1959/60 to 338 kilometers in 1961/62.

2 - The total length of the low frequency network increased by 100 kilometers over the 1,332 kilometers of 1959/60 to 1,432 kilometers in 1961/62.

3 - The number of secondary transformer centres rose from 241 in 1959/60 to 299 in 1961/62, i.e. by 58 centres.

4 - The number of subscribers rose from 91,000 in 1959/60 to 102,200 in 1961/62, i.e. by 11,200.

Works accomplished in 1961/62 cost L.S. 14,055,000 and total expenditures during the first two years of the plan reached L.S. 20,110,000.

ALEPPO ELECTRICITY COMPANY

-Expansion of the Thermal Unit at Ayn-el-Tal.

This project aims at the expansion of the unit by 12,500 kilo-watts, to raise capacity from 25,000 to 37,500 kilo-watts, at a cost of L.S. 7,597,000. The contracting company began work and L.S. 3,194,000 were spent in 1961/62 out of the total cost of L.S. 7,597,000.

-V.H.F. Power Transmission.

Projects here consist of completing the instalation of the isolated cells, the erection of 15,000 K.W.H. transformers at a frequency of 33,000 volts and effecting the third connection between N°2 Generating Plant and the transformation station.

The greater part of the third connection was effected and the entire project is expected to be completed during 1963/64.

The total cost of the project is L.S. 1,398,000 of which L.S. 60,000 were spent in 1961/62.

-Medium & Low Frequency Power Distribution.

Projects here consist of expanding the medium frequency power distribution network, the installation of various transformer centres, the expansion of the low frequency distribution network and the installation of electric meters.

The total cost of these projects under the Five Year Plan is L.S. 10,776,000 of which L.S. 1,176,000 were spent in 1961/62.

L.S. 4,843,000 out of the envisaged L.S. 6,100,000 were spent in 1961/62 by the Electricity Company of Aleppo.

HOMS & HAMA ELECTRICITY COMPANY

-A new Thermal Plant on Homs Lake.

This plant consists of two units at a capacity of 2 x 15,000 kilowatts.

The equipment have been shipped and some are being installed. The plant is expected to operate during the first helf of 1963. Agreement was also reached with the supplying firm to ship and install a third unit of the same capacity to be used by the amonium nitrate fertilizer plant.

-A 65 KW. Power Transmission Line.

The poles have been installed and the Company is putting the metal wiring and isolators in preparation for laying the brass cables. The project is expected to be completed during the first half of 1963.

-V.H.F. Distribution Centres in Homs.

The contract for the project was concluded with Technoexport of Bulgaria and ratified on 9 August 1962.

L.S. 5,922,000 of the alloted L.S. 12,000,000 for 1961/62 were spent. Total expenditures during the first two years of the Plan were L.S. 9,044,000.

DEIR-EZ-ZOR ELECTRICITY COMPANY

This Company undertook in 1961/62 various development projects which included the addition of a 10,000 kilowatts generating unit, and expanded the power transmission networks of various frequencies.

It spent L.S. 47,000 in 1961/62 and L.S. 117,000 during the first two years of the Plan.

KAMISHLY ELECTRICITY COMPANY

-Power Generation.

A 100,000 kilowatt unit was installed during 1961/62 for which L.S. 270,000 were spent out of its total estimated cost of L.S. 478,000.

-Transformer Centres.

Six transformer centres were designed and L.S. 19,000 spent.

-Medium & Low Power Distribution.

L.S. 2,000 out of the estimated cost of L.S. 23,000 were spent in 1961/62.

The Kamishly Company spent in 1960/61 and 1961/62 L.S. 524,000.

SECTION TWO - PETROLEUM

- Envisaged expenditures for petroleum projects were L.S. 69,200,000.
- Actual expenditures were L.S. 49,715,000 or 71% of those envisaged.
- L.S. 69,000,000, being 33% of allotments under the Five Year Plan, were spent on petroleum projects during the first two years.

PROSPECTION

-Prospection in Karatshok.

The General Petroleum Authority began prospection in Karatshok in 1959, since when it completed well N°10, drilled two more wells and started work on a third. The tender pertaining to drilling 23 wells as well as the tender for the supply and installation of the depots necessary for this field were both cancelled. Decision on the subject of the pipe-line was postponed.

It is known that the project here aims at the extraction, exploitation and transportation to the sea shore of Karatshok oil.

L.S. 1,875,000 out of the total cost of the project, which is L.S. 175 million, were spent in 1961/62.

Total expenditure during the first two years of the Plan was L.S. 4,952,000 or 4% of the total cost.

-Geophysical Survey.

Work started in 1955, in accordance with a contract with the Soviet Union to survey 40,000 kilometers by the gravitational method, the preparation of a map at a scale of 1/200,000 for the petroleum areas, and a seismic survey over a total length of 2,000 kilometers to delimit possible oil-bearing structures.

The gravitational survey team has undertaken only the necessary office preparations, whilst the seismic survey is suspended till the equipments and spare parts arrive from the Soviet Union.

L.S. 1,943,000 out of L.S. 4 million were spent on the geophysical surveys in 1961/62.

-Deep Drilling Prospection.

This project began in 1961 and will end in 1965. The agreement concluded with the Soviet Union stipulates drilling eighteen wells, each being 1,500-3,500 meters deep, giving a total depth of 36,000 meters.

Four deep wells were drilled by June 30, 1962.

L.S. 32,630,000 out of the total cost of L.S. 62,500,000 were spent in 1961/62. Total expenditures during the first two years of the Plan were L.S. 39,034,000.

TRANSPORT AND STORAGE

-Products Pipe-Lines System.

This project was started in 1961 and should have been completed in 1962. It consists of laying 6 inch pipe-lines from the Homs Refinery to the following main consuming centres: Aleppo, Damascus and Lattakia.

The pipes have already been laid but the pumping units are not installed yet.

L.S. 12,194,000 out of the total cost of L.S. 25,8 million were spent during 1961/62. Total expenditures during the first two years were L.S. 18,252,000.

-Lattakia and Homs Storage Tanks.

This project provides for the construction of storage tanks with a total capacity of 31,000 cubic meters in Lattakia, and 30,000 cubic meters in Homs.

Contract was concluded in February 1962 covering the Lattakia tanks, but work was not begun.

As far as the Homs tanks, nothing has been effected so far.

L.S. 743,000 out of the estimated total cost of L.S. 750,000 were spent during 1961/62. Total expenditure during the first two years of the Plan was L.S. 924,000.

-Butane Filling Unit.

This project aims at storing in tanks the butane that results from oil refining, and which is being burned.

The quantity of butane available is 6,000 tons per year or 0,6% of the refined oil when refinery is working at a capacity of one million tons per year.

This project was completed on November Ist,1960. L.S. 45,000 were allocated in 1961/62 for the construction of a shipping yard and the completion of some outstanding works.

L.S. 8,000 were spent in 1961/62. It is to be remembered, however, that total cost of this project is L.S. 600,000.

-Oxygen Filling Unit.

This project aims at capturing the oxygen produced, when extracting nytrogen from air for use in the refining operation.

All the necessary equipment has arrived at the Refinery and the requisite building constructed. The engineers of the refinery are at present overseeing the erection of the machines.

L.S. 27,000 out of the total cost of L.S. 15,000 were spent on this project in 1961/62. Total expenditures during the first two years of the Plan were L.S. 62,000.

CHAPTER VI

COMMUNICATIONS

OVER-ALL SET-UP

- L.S. 74,928,000 were alloted to the sector of Transport and Communications in 1961/62.
- L.S. 32,010,000 were spent during that second year, or 43% of these allocations.
- L.S. 94,093,000 were spent during the first two years, being 24% of the total allocation of L.S. 410 million under the Five Year Plan.

SECTION ONE - LAND COMMUNICATIONS

- L.S. 39,687,000 were alloted to land communications during 1961/62.
- L.S. 21,219,000, or 53% of these alloted funds, were spent in 1961/62.
- L.S. 59,132,000 were spent during the first two years, being 24% of total allocations under the Five Year Plan.

HIGHROADS

Projects here consist of opening new roads where none exist, the establishment of a first class international highway system by opening new roads and improving existing ones, and the asphalting and macadamization of routes.

The following roads were widened and improved: Homs-Tripoli (till border), Lattakia-Aleppo, Akhsari-Tripoli (till border), Damascus-Beirut, Damascus-Kuneitra, Kamishly-Hassetché, Hama-Massyaf-Banyas.

The following roads, important in transport and transit, were macadamized and asphalted:
Deir-ez-Zor-Kamishly, Mayadin-Abou Kamal, Rakka-Tell Abyad, Hassetché-Ras-el-Ayn, Damascus-Baghdad, Damascus-Bosrah-Shahba.

L.S. 9,941,000 out of the total estimated cost of L.S. 133,800,000 were spent on these projects in 1961/62. Total expenditures during the first two years was L.S. 26,022,000 or 43% of the allocations under the Five Year Plan.

BRIDGES

-Projects Completed.

- Three bridges on the Khabour at Ras-el-Ayn, Tell-Tamer and Sour.

- Wadi Zerkan bridge and Himmé bridge on the Hassetché - Ras-el-Ayn road.

- A bridge at the Western entrance to Homs on the Homs-Tripoli road.

-Projects Undertaken.

- A bridge accross the Euphrates at Rakka.

- Two new bridges accross two branches of Euphrates at Deir-ez-Zor.

-Studies.

Study on the construction of a bridge across Khabour at Hassetché.

L.S. 1,389,000 out of the total estimated cost of L.S. 13 million were spent during 1961/62. Total expenditures during the first two years were L.S. 2,715,000 or 19% of allocations under the Five Year Plan.

RAILWAYS

Agreement was concluded with the Soviet Union on 7 September, 1960 to construct the Kamishly-Lattakia Railway. Some levelling work was undertaken, besides small mechanical undertakings, and rails for 100 kilometers of track arrived. The tender for the cement bars is concluded and the tender covering the high and ordinary bridges and culverts is under preparation.

-Studies.

The study on the Lattakia-Orontes section is complete as well as the physical survey of the Sheikh Ahmad Section (28 kilometers East of Aleppo). The first study of this second section will be completed in July 1963.

L.S. 3,295,000 out of the total estimated expenses were spent in 1961/62.

L.S. 16,817,000 were spent during the first two years, being 10% of the allocations under the Five Year Plan.

SECTION TWO - CIVIL AVIATION AND HARBORS

NEW DAMASCUS AIRPORT

L.S. 10 million were alloted for this project during 1961/62 of which L.S. 252,000 were spent on the studies that are still under way.

L.S. 422,000 were spent during the first two years, being 11% of total allocations under the Five Year Plan.

EXISTING AIRPORTS

-Mazzé Damascus Airport.

Projects here consist of lighting the entrances and squares , the construction of a taxing runway and area for airplanes to stand on, re-asphalting some sectors of the runways, and the purchase of transmitting and receiving wireless sets.

L.S. 140,000 were alloted for 1961/62 of which L.S. 4,000 were spent.

-Nairab Airport, Aleppo.

L.S. 1,096,000 were alloted for 1961/62 of which L.S. 322,000 were spent on various buildings.

-Deir-ez-Zor Airport.

L.S. 225,000 were alloted for 1961/62 of which L.S. 204,000 were spent.

Total expenditures on existing airports in Syria during the first two years of the Plan were L.S. 3,114,000.

HARBORS

-Tartous Harbor.

The Major Projects Authority contracted with the Yougoslav company "Bomor Sograd" at the beginning of 1960 for the execution of the main works of the harbor within six years.

Works under executinn are:

1 - The construction of a break-wave 2,550 meters long to protect the basin of the harbor from the South and the West.

2 - The construction of a secondary break-wave 1,550 meters to protect the basin from the North.

3 - The construction of quays, four meters deep with a total length of 660 meters.

4 - Filling with earth the areas between the solid ground and those quays.

The erection of the break-waves requires 3,600,000 tons of rock and huge stones. 1200 meters of the main break-wave, up to sea level, were constructed as well as a further 300 meters below sea level. Three hundred meters of the secondary break-water were completed.

All land within the harbour area was purchased and is being surrounded by a wall to be completed at the end of this year.

L.S. 4 million were alloted for 1961/62 of which L.S. 3,933,000 were actually spent. Total expenditure during the first two years of the Plan was L.S. 11,338,000.

SECTION THREE - TELECOMMUNICATIONS, POSTAL SERVICES, BROADCASTING AND TELEVISION.

WIRE-LESS COMMUNICATIONS

-Sbayné Receiving Station.

L.S. 200,000 were alloted for 1961/62 of which L.S. 176,000 were actually spent. The equipment were received and the building completed.

L.S. 340,000 were spent on this project during the first two years of the Plan.

-Dimas Transmission Station.

L.S. 100,000 were alloted for this project during 1961/62 of which L.S. 77,000 were spent. Total expenditures during the first two years were L.S. 848,000.

All work has been completed and the station is in operation.

WIRE COMMUNICATIONS

-Receiving Equipment.

L.S. 120,000 were alloted for 1961/62 and entirely spent. Total expenditures during the first two years of the Plan were L.S. 170,000.

The requisite equipment was received and installed.

-Expansion of Telephone Networks Within the Towns.

The requisite equipment for 10,000 new telephone lines at the Al-Jalaa Street Exchange was installed, the remaining tenders for this project were announced and the offers are under study.

It is hoped that all the studies pertaining to the telephone networks within the towns will be completed during 1963 and the relevant tenders effected. The P.T.T. has contracted during the month of September 1961 for the purchase of the automatic telephone equipment for Deir-ez-Zor, Kamishly and Zabadani. Contracts were also concluded for the expansion of the existing automatic telephones in Damascus, Aleppo, Homs, Hama and Lattakia. A semi-automatic exchange was installed in Soueda, and the exchange of Hassetché was expanded.

L.S. 5,100,000 were alloted for 1961/62 of which L.S. 2,626,000 were actually spent. Total expenditures during the first two years of the Plan were L.S. 3,686,000.

-Postal Projects.

Projects here consist of constructing for the Postal Service its own buildings which would conform with the requirements of work, and to dispense with renting offices that are unsuitable for the nature of their work.

The greater part of the relevant designs for the buildings to be constructed were studied by the Ministry of Public Works the requisite funds were alloted and construction works already started on the P.T.T. building in Kamishly. 65% of the Baghdad Street Exchange Building in Damascus is complete, and the land of the Ansari Warehouse in Aleppo was purchased.

L.S. 680,000 were alloted for 1961/62 of which L.S. 258,000 were actually spent.

L.S. 361,000, or 9% of total allocations under the Five Year Plan were spent during the first two years.

-Broadcasting.

The transmission building and the building for the employees of the 300 kilo-watts transmission Station in Homs are complete, and the station is being tested in preparation for operation.

L.S. 1,819,000 were spent in 1961/62 on broadcasting projects. Total expenditures during the first two years were L.S. 4,247,000 or 53% of allocations under the Five Year Plan.

-Television.

L.S. 70,000 were spent on the construction of relay stations at Kaldoun, Sawan and Sheikh Daher in 1961/62.

L.S. 195,000 were spent for operating the Kassioun and Aleppo transmitting stations.

L.S. 199,000 were spent on equiping the Ultra-short wave network between Homs, Aleppo and Lattakia.

L.S. 55,000 were spent on construction contracts that were concluded formerly.

Total expenditure on television projects during 1961/62 was L.S. 966,000 or 75% of the alloted amount.

CHAPTER VII

EDUCATION

OVER-ALL SET-UP

Allocations for the Education Sector during 1961/62 were L.S. 26,417,000, distributed as follows:

	L.S. 1000	% of Total
-Various Teaching stages	8,614	32,7
-Higher education institutes	1,000	3,8
-School Buildings Authority	7,000	26,5
-Scholarships and universities	9,244	35,1
-Higher Council of Science	500	1,9
Total	26,358	100,0

- L.S. 14,428,000 were actually spent, being 55% of alloted funds.

- Works completed during the first two years cost L.S.40,282,000 or 38% of total allocations under the Five Year Plan.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

I-VARIOUS TEACHING STAGES AND HIGHER EDUCATION

The following Table reveals accomplishments compared with goals during 1961/62:

Projects	Goals		Accomplishments		% Realized	
	Classes	Students	Classes	Students	Classes	Students
- Elementary Education	682	75,000	682	97,024	100	129
- Secondary, General	81	11,580	134	13,953	165	120
- High-School, "	13	3,717	78	6,483	600	174
- Teachers' Training	8	950	8	1,205	100	127
- Secondary, Industrial	15	1,263	25	1,605	167	127
- High-School, "	23	1,006	27	1,464	117	145
- Secondary, Commercial	9	462	11	627	122	136
- High-School, "	2	316	3	311	150	98
- Secondary, Girls	5	208	5	282	100	135
- Agric. College, Damascus	2	110	2	110	100	100
- Fine Arts College, Damascus	-	60	-	60	-	100
- Commerce College, Aleppo	4	155	4	155	100	100
- Technical College, Aleppo	2	98	2	98	100	100

It appears from the above table that several goals were over-fulfilled as follows:

A - 22,024 elementary school students were admitted more than foreseen. The Ministry of Education faced the problem by taking the following measures:

- Increasing the number of students per class beyond the average stipulated.
- Requiring teachers to teach more than one class.
- Using L.S. 100,000, alloted to assist private schools, for meeting the needs of Government elementary schools.

B - The Government planned, in accordance with Legislative Decree N°13 of 1961, to accept at the secondary schools 25% of the graduates of the elementary schools, but raised the ratio to 38% which increased the number of students accepted by 3103, a matter that required providing 64 additional classes.

C - The increase in the number of students accepted over and beyond the goals of the Plan in other stages of education was effected without encumbering the budget as the Ministry transferred newly opened classes from one field to another, depending on need in one place and the existence of a surplus in another.

D - Higher Colleges: 423 students were accepted and 8 new classes opened.

E - Vaccines were purchased and seven doctors were appointed to ensure medical care for students.

II - SCHOOL BUILDINGS

The following Table shows the number of school buildings completed in 1961/62:

Buildings	N° of Schools	Classes
- Elementary Education	112	378
- Secondary, High and Teachers Training	15	59
- Technical Education	5	9
Total	132	446

III- SCHOLARSHIPS

- Post-graduate scholarships abroad	29
- Under-graduate " "	188
- Under-graduate scholarships, Syrian Universities	90
Total	307

- University scholarships received from abroad	21
- Training scholarships, from abroad	36
Total	57

IV - UNIVERSITIES

A. Damascus University.

The edifice of the Chemistry Department is completed and is being furnished and equiped. The edifice of the Faculty of Engineering in Palestine Road is also completed.

The basement, ground floor and seven floors of the first students' Housing Unit are completed and being furnished. The land for the Girl Students' Housing Unit was purchased and the foundations drilled.

B. Aleppo University.

Procedures were completed for the purchase of the lands for the faculties of engineering and agriculture as well as for the Students' Housing Units.

V - HIGHER SCIENCE COUNCIL

L.S. 500,000 were alloted to the Higher Science Council in 1961/62 for the following purposes:

1 - Problems that require scientific research. By agreement with the various ministries it was decided to study the springs of mineral waters, the fertility of land and fertilization and irrigation problems.

2 - Drawing a detailed program for scholarships to complement the development projects.

3 - Drawing a detailed program on the number and type of experts for the execution of the development projects.

4 - Equipping existing laboratories that they may be able to undertake the required research work.

5 - Drawing a program for necessary buildings.

The Higher Science Council, however, was not able to fulfill its projects due to difficulties in acquiring the appropriated funds.

CHAPTER VIII

HEALTH SERVICES

OVER-ALL SET-UP

- L.S. 6,579,000 were alloted to health services in 1961/62, distributed as follows:

	L.S. 1000	% of Total
- Hospitals	4,600	69,9
- Clinics	235	3,6
- Quarantine	530	8,1
- Medical Schools	765	11,6
- Mobile Health Units	165	2,5
- Other projects	284	4,3
Total	6,579	100,0

- Works completed cost L.S. 2,493,000 or 38% of alloted funds.

- Total cost of works completed during the first two years was L.S. 9,654,000 or 21% of allocations under the Five Year Plan.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1- HOSPITALS

A. Soueda Hospital.

91% of this hospital, begun on 14 March 1960, was completed, and 59% of the equiping work done. L.S. 1,211,000 have been spent to-date on this hospital which will include a special X-Ray section, an anti-tuberculosis section, a section for mother and child care and 125 beds.

B. Hama Hospital.

Work started on this 300bed hospital on 25 February 1961 and the edifice was completed on 8 April 1962. L.S. 1,362,000 have been spent to-date.

C. Aleppo Hospital.

On 25 February 1961, work started on this 500 bed hospital, which will be the biggest in Syria. A nursing school is to be annexed to it.

L.S. 1,190,000 have been spent to-date and 81% of the project completed.

D. Hassetché Hospital.

Work started on this 150 bed hospital on 11 June 1960, 60% has been completed and L.S. 590,000 spent. The hospital is to have a clinic capable of receiving 300 persons per day.

E. Rakka Hospital.

Work started on 2nd January 1962, 32% completed, L.S. 398,000 spent, and the project is expected to be finished on 5 July 1963.

F. New Storey for Damascus Hospital.

Work on this 160 bed storey was completed on 29 October 1961 at a cost of L.S. 500,000. Required equipment and installations have not all been purchased due to lack of funds.

G. New Storey for Homs Hospital.

This storey was completed on 29 October 1961 at a cost of L.S. 305,000. It has a capacity for 125 beds.

2- CLINICS

A. Mraybet Clinic.

Work started on 22 March 1961 and completed on 25 September 1961 on this clinic situated in Rakka Governorate.

B. Doumair Clinic.

Work started on 11 March 1961 and finished on 31 December 1961 on this clinic in Damascus Governorate.

C. Sadad Clinic.

Work started on 15 February 1961 and finished on 14 March 1961 on this clinic in Homs Governorate.

D. Sarreen Clinic.

Work started on 22 March 1961 and completed on 21 August 1961 on this clinic in Aleppo Governorate.

E. Rakka Clinic.

This clinic was completed on 30 October 1961.

L.S. 355,000 were spent on the above five clinics till 30 September 1962.

3- QUARANTINES AND HEALTH CENTRES

A. Malkié Health Centre

Work started on 2 September 1961, L.S. 95,000 spent and 71% of the project was completed on 28 August 1962, by which date it should have been ready.

The centre includes 20 beds and offers medical services, protection and clinical treatment.

B. Lattakia Quarantine

The building was completed on 18 January 1961 and its equiping delayed for lack of funds.

4- MEDICAL SCHOOLS

The nursing and mid-wifery school was begun on 6 August 1960 and completed and equipped at a total cost of L.S. 625,000. It has a capacity for 150 students.

5- OTHER PROJECTS

- L.S. 500,000 were spent on expropriating and operating the American Mission Hospital.
- Work started on 20 May 1961 on the construction of an additional wing for the Ministry of Health. 95% was completed at a cost of L.S. 118,000.
- The Damascus Eye Hospital and Douma Hospital spent L.S. 2,000 on various equipments.

CHAPTER IX

PUBLIC UTILITIES
HOUSING
TOURISM & SUMMER RESORTS

- L.S. 78,002,000 were alloted to this section in 1961/62 compared with L.S. 142,762,000 during 1960:1961. These figures do not include funds alloted by the Special Budget.

- L.S. 39,867,000 or 44% of total envisaged allotments were spent in 1961/62, the low percentage being due to the reduction of funds available for the development budget.

- The above amount was spent as follows:

Projects	L.S. 1000	% of Total
- Water projects	3,401	8,6
- Town Planning	176	0.5
- Tourism, Summer Resorts	1,787	6.9
- Housing	556	1.4
- Sewerage	133	0.4
- Water Corporations	8,512	21.3
- Municipalities	22,836	57.2
- Frontier Villages	1,466	3.7
Total	39,867	100

Here-after are the details of these projects.

1- MINISTRY OF MUNICIPAL & RURAL AFFAIRS

-Water Projects.

L.S. 8,117,000 were alloted for 1961/62 of which L.S. 3,401,000 were spent. It is to be noted that L.S. 11,197,000 were alloted to these projects in 1960/61.

-Sewerage.

L.S. 600,000 were alloted for 1961/62 of which L.S. 133,000 were spent. No funds were alloted to this project in 1960/61.

-Town Planning.

L.S. 333,000 were alloted for 1961/62 of which L.S. 176,000 were spent, whilst L.S. 333,000 were alloted and entirely spent in 1960/61.

-Tourism and Summer Resorts.

L.S. 3,000,000 were alloted for 1961/62 of which L.S. 2,595,000 were spent, whilst L.S. 508,000 were alloted for 1960/61 and L.S. 2,521,000 actually spent.

2- MINISTRY OF DEFENCE PROJECTS

L.S. 1,466,000 were alloted for the frontier villages in 1961/62 and entirely spent, whilst nothing was alloted for this project in 1960/61.

3- MINISTRY OF ECONOMY PROJECTS

L.S. 500,000 were alloted for 1961/62 of which L.S. 192,000 were actually spent, whilst L.S. 340,000 were alloted in 1960/61 of which L.S. 230,000 actually spent.

4- WATER CORPORATIONS

-Fijé Water Corporation.

L.S. 6,103,000 were alloted for 1961/62 of which L.S. 4,053,000 were actually spent, compared with L.S. 5,222,000 alloted for 1960/61 of which L.S. 4,676,000 were spent.

-Aleppo Water Corporation.

L.S. 5,060,000 were alloted for 1961/62 of which L.S. 3,764,000 were spent, compared with L.S. 7,170,000 alloted for 1960/61 of which L.S. 4,901,000 were spent.

-Hama Water Corporation.

L.S. 742,000 were alloted for 1961/62 but L.S. 595,000 were actually spent, compared with L.S. 676,000 alloted for 1960/61 and L.S. 402,000 actually spent.

The following Table is on the allocations on expenditures of the above projects during the first two years of the Plan:

(L.S. 1000)

	1960-1961			1961-1962		
Projects	Alloted	Actual	%	Alloted	Actual	%
- Water	11,197	9,573	85	8,117	3,401	42
- Sewerage	-	-	-	600	133	22
- Town Planning	333	333	100	333	176	53
- Tourism, Resorts	3,580	2,521	70	3,000	2,595	86
- Housing	13,194	4,495	34	1,000	556	56
- Frontier villages	-	-	-	1,466	1,466	100
- Fijé Corporation	5,222	4,676	90	6,103	4,053	66
- Aleppo Water Corp.	7,170	4,901	68	5,060	3,764	74
- Hama Water Corp.	676	402	59	742	695	94
Total	41,372	26,901	88	26,921	17,031	63

5- MUNICIPALITY PROJECTS

Municipality projects include water drinking, sewerage, town planning, mechanical works, public establishments, electricity, housing, expropriation and public lighting.

L.S. 52,569,000 were alloted for these projects in 1961/62 of which L.S. 24,608,000 were actually spent, compared with L.S. 39,400,000 alloted in 1960/61 and L.S. 36,510,000 spent.

The following Table is on allotments and expenditures on these projects in 1960/61 and 1961/62:

(Values: L.S. 1000)

	1960-1961			1961-1962		
Projects	Alloted	Actual	%	Alloted	Actual	%
- Drinking water	3,500	3,016	86	6,442	2,851	44
- Sewerage	-	-	74	5,624	3,390	60
- Town Planning	400	373	93	532	148	28
- Mechanical Works	-	811	81	1,287	686	53
- Public Establishments	15,402	13,164	86	3,913	1,187	30
- Housing	16,000	16,727	104	20,382	9,197	45
- Expropriation	-	-	-	10,735	3,979	37
- Gardens	-	-	-	1,208	842	69
- Lighting	-	-	-	258	556	58
Total	35,300	33,280	94	51,081	22,836	45

CHAPTER X

LABOR & SOCIAL SERVICES

OVER-ALL SET-UP

Expenditures here aim at expanding the scale of services to the people, especially to the classes that require aid, such as peasants, workers, the disabled, juveniles, orphans, mad persons and the aged.

Expenditures alloted in 1961/62 for this sector were L.S. 3,425,000, whilst amounts actually spent were L.S. 1,753,000 or 51% there-of. L.S. 56,900 were spent for industrial labor, L.S. 23,000 for agricultural labor and L.S. 1,619,000 on social services.

Total expenditures during the first two years were L.S.40,783,000 or 23% of the L.S. 18,000,000 envisaged under the Five Year Plan.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

I - INDUSTRIAL LABOR

The Syndical Institute in Damascus held three training courses in which 186 workers participated and 95 graduated.

The Cultural Centre in Aleppo held two training courses to which 87 workers participated and from which 33 graduated.

Thus the total number of graduates from the training courses was 128 workers.

L.S. 56,900 were spent on the above projects in 1961/62 or 3,3% of total allocations under the Five Year Plan.

The purpose of these courses is to spread culture and organizational ability for syndical activity among workers.

II- AGRICULTURAL LABOR

-Grading Relationships in Agricultural Activity.

Projects here aim at determining the cost of agricultural investments in the various governorates, the minimum area of land required for the farmer, the duties of the land-owner and the peasant, and fixing the types of agricultural contracts.

Studies have been completed for grading the relationships in agricultural activity in the governorates of Aleppo, Idlib and Damascus, and were submitted to the central committee in Damascus which is studying them pending decision there-on.

L.S. 23,000 were spent on these projects in 1961/62 being 1,3% of total allocations under the Five Year Plan.

III- COOPERATION

Co-operative projects were transferred to the Ministries of Agriculture and Industry.

IV- SOCIAL WELFARE

Projects here aim at ensuring social welfare services to the citizens through the cultural centres and juvenile deliquency organizations, in addition to caring for the blind, minors, the disabled and the aged.

L.S. 1,619,000 were spent in 1961/62 on these social welfare projects, being 95,4% of expenditures by the entire sector of Labor and Social Services, a matter that reveals their comparative importance. This amount was spent as follows:

	Expenditures	% of Total
- Cultural Centres	1,237,400	76.4
- Juvenile Delinquency	226,800	14.0
- Care for the Blind	14,600	0.9
- Social Service	140,600	8.7
Total	1,619,400	100.0

A. CULTURAL CENTRES

Projects here aim at the establishment of cultural centres in all the Syrian governorates in order to extend cultural housing, health, agricultural and social services to the peasants. The Ministry of Public Works constructs the buildings for the centres whilst the Ministry of Culture and National Guidance equips and operates them.

- 13 scholarships for medicine were granted
- 1 " " veterinary medicine
- 2 " " agriculture,of whom 8 graduated
- 4 " " nursing and midwifery at Damascus University
- 1 " " nursing at U.N.R.W.A. Nursing School
- 10 women studied at the training course held by the Ministry of health.
- 7 veterinary assistants are studying at the Secondary Vetirinary School:
- 5 medical assistants joined the training course of the Ministry of Health.
- 17 women are being trained in widfery at the course of the Ministry of Health.

B. JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

The Ghazali Institute was completed and equipped as well as the Saif-el-Dawla Institute in Aleppo, both being for training and rehabilitating delinquents.

C. CARE FOR THE BLIND

The edifice of the Model Institute for the Rehabilitation of the Blind was completed and is to be furnished.

D. SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES

-Higher College for Social Welfare.

The purpose of this college is to train experts in social welfare to work in government offices and private organizations in rural areas and towns. It accepts secondary school graduates for a four year training course. A building was rented, equipped and fifty trainers accepted and are persuing their courses.

-Child Care.

This project aims at encouraging private organizations to care for orphans, establish kinder-gardens for the children of women workers and employees, clubs for children and organizations for child protection.

L.S. 32,000 were granted in aid to various private organizations in the governorates of Damascus, Aleppo, Deir-ez-Zor and Hassetché.

-Rehabilitation of the disabled.

Projects here provide for the establishment of organizations to rehabilitate the blind, deaf, mute and other physically disabled persons. L.S. 20,000 were granted in aid to such societies in Damascus and Aleppo.

-Rehabilitation of Beggars.

This project is to encourage and assist private societies to establish organizations for the rehabilitation of beggars. L.S. 15,000 were granted in aid for the Makased Khayrya Society in Aleppo and the El-Nahda Al-Islamya Society in Damascus.

-Help to Prisoners and their Families.

A society was formed in Damascus to care for prisoners and their families.

CHAPTER XI

CULTURAL & RECREATIONAL SERVICES

OVER-ALL SET-UP

- Total envisaged expenditures for this sector in 1961/62 was L.S. 2,300,000, of which L.S.1,120,000 were for the projects of the Ministry of Culture and National Guidance and L.S. 1,180,000 for the projects of the Directorate of Archeology and Museums i.e. in the proportion of 48.6% and 51.4% respectively.

- Cost of works completed in 1961/62 was L.S. 1,036,000 or 45% of envisaged investments.

- Cost of works completed during the first two years was L.S. 3,258,000.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

I. PROJECTS OF THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND NATIONAL GUIDANCE.

A- Cultural Activity.

-Three cultural centres were established in Deir-ez-Zor and Soueda on 11 September 1961 and some administrative employees appointed there-to. Only L.S. 92,000 were spent on these projects as the lack of available funds precluded the purchase of needed equipment.

These centres spread culture among the citizens by holding lectures, exhibitions, litterary circles and film projections and by lending books.

- Three cars were purchased for the cultural mobile units in Rakka, Hassetché and Deir-ez-Zor. L.S. 30,000 were spent here and the equiping of the mobile units was delayed for lack of funds.

- A building lot, 400 square meters in area, was selected at Ayn-el-Arab for the construction of a cultural centre in conjunction with the Ministry of Social Welfare and Labor and the Ministry of Public Works.

The preliminary designs were drawn, the foundations laid and L.S. 1,000 spent to-date.

B- Cultural Activity.

- The Arab Music Institute was opened towards the end of the fiscal year 1961/62 and the best gifted applicants admitted for training.

L.S. 110,000 were spent in 1961/62 on this project, of which L.S. 93,000 were in local currency and L.S. 17,000 in foreign currency for the purchase of eight pianos.

- A lot, 45,975 square meters in area, was selected for the construction of a theatre in Aleppo It was noted when choosing the land that it can include at later date, a music institute and a palace of culture.

- On 15 February 1962, work was completed on the Doll's Theatre in Damascus at a cost of L.S. 120,000, L.S. 80,000 being drawn from the Development Budget and L.S. 40,000 from the Ordinary Budget.

II. PROJECTS OF THE DIRECTORATE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND MUSEUMS

A- Damascus Museum.

Construction work was completed on the Damascus Museum, 15 February 1962, at a cost of L.S. 98,000 of which L.S. 40,000 were spent in 1960/61 and L.S. 58,000 in 1961/62.

B- Aleppo Museum.

A new museum building was started on 22nd March 1961, 32% being completed by the end of 1961/62. The sum of L.S. 845,000 were spent on this project till 30 June 1962, L.S. 350,000 in 1960/61 and L.S. 495,000 in 1961/62.

C- Palmyra Museum.

Construction work on the Palmyra Museum was completed on 30 September 1961. It cost L.S. 500,000 of which L.S. 400,000 were spent in 1960/61 and L.S. 100,000 in 1961/62.

CHAPTER XII

GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS

OVER-ALL SET-UP

- Total appropriations for this sector during the fiscal year 1961/62 were L.S. 7,200,000, distributed as follows:

(Values: L.S. 1000)

Projects	Allotments	% of Total
- Government Buildings	450	6.3
- Public Security Buildings	2,580	35.8
- Law Courts	430	6.0
- Ministry of Finance Buildings	750	10.4
- Customs Buildings	1,240	17.2
- Constructions at Damascus Fair	1,750	24.3
Total	7,200	100.0

- Total cost of works completed in 1961/62 was L.S. 4,548,000 or 63% of total envisaged expenditures. Total expenditures during the first two years of the Plan was L.S. 10,136,000.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1. GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS

L.S. 243,000 or 54% of allocations were spent on the Government Houses of Rakka and Mayadin. L.S. 44,000 were spent for studies on various projects and L.S. 1,744,000 spent for the execution during the first two years of the Plan.

2. PUBLIC SECURITY BUILDINGS

L.S. 1,297,000 or 50% of allocations were spent for completing the Police Post at Markadé, the prisons of Homs and Hassetché, and the Police School of Damascus.

Total expenditures during the first two years of the Plan were L.S. 3,476,000.

3. LAW COURTS

L.S. 277,000 or 64% of allocations were spent on projects pertaining to the Palaces of Justice of Aleppo and Damascus, that were begun in 1960/61.

Total expenditure during the first two years was L.S. 1,035,000.

4. MINISTRY OF FINANCE BUILDINGS

L.S. 510,000 or 68% of allocations were spent on the Ministry of Finance building in Damascus which was started in 1960/61. Total expenditures during the first two years of the Plan was L.S. 1,660,000.

5. CUSTOMS BUILDINGS

L.S. 471,000 or 38% of allocations were spent on the Directorate of Lattakia Customs Building and a garage in Damascus. As for the remaining projects, they were suspended for an alteration in appropriations.

6. CONSTRUCTIONS AT THE DAMASCUS FAIR

L.S. 1,750,000 or 100% of allocated funds were spent on various construction works at the Damascus International Trade Fair.

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ABREVIATIONS

- Total Estimated Costs	:	T.E.C.
- Appropriations	:	Appr.
- Expenditures	:	Exp.
- Investment	:	Inv.
- Five Year Plan	:	F.Y.P.

TABLE I

IRRIGATION AND LAND RECLAMATION 1961/62

Projects	T.E.C.	Exp. till 30/6/60	Inv. under F.Y.P.	Ist Year of F.Y.P.			2nd Year of F.Y.P.			Actual Inv. till end 2nd Year	
				Appr.	Actual	%	Appr.	Actual	%	TOTAL	%
-Euphrates	-	-	304,000	7,000	5,462	78	6,450	1,792	28	7,254	2.4
-Khabour	-	-	90,000	3,000	2,055	68	1,000	180	18	2,235	2.5
-Ghab and Asharné	169000	-	123,000	40,000	39,386	98	35,000	24,969	71	64,355	62.0
-Upper Orontes Basin	-	-	47,000	500	240	48	1,000	140	14	380	1.0
-Rouje	12500	-	7,500	4,000	2,547	64	3,500	1,247	36	3,794	51,0
-Sinn	14500	-	16,000	1,975	904	48	8,500	1,380	16	2,334	15.0
- Barada & Awaj Basin	-	-	35,000	700	236	34	1,000	62	6	298	1.0
-Yarmouk	12000	-	8,000	2,625	1,369	52	6,000	1,262	21	2,631	33.0
-Irrigation Southern Frontier Areas	-	-	9,500	70	12	17	3,000	19	1	31	1.0
-Mobile Irrigation Units	-	-	-	700	284	41	80	-	-	284	36.0
-Cadastral Bureau	-	-	-	-	-	-	750	-	-	-	-
-Land Reclamation	-	-	140,000	2,135	706	33	4,500	112	2	818	1.0
-Supervision & Execution expenses	-	-	-	2,730	3,122	114	2,750	2,568	93	5,690	-
T O T A L			780,000	65,435	56,373	86	73,530	33,731	46	90,104	12.0

TABLE II

AGRICULTURE (Values in L.S. 1000)

Projects	T.E.C.	Exp. till 30/6/60	Inv. under F.Y.P.	Ist year F.Y.P.			2nd year F.Y.P.			Inv. till end 2nd year	
				Appr.	Actual	%	Appr.	Actual	%	TOTAL	% of F.Y.P.
1-Agricultural Projects											
.Cotton & Cereal Seed Breeding	2,516	-	2,500	1,824	1,094	60	10	-	-	1,094	43.8
.Fruit gardening	3,661	-	2,800	739	38	5	1,493	383	26	421	15
.Agr. Protection	3,067	-	3,000	999	999	100	617	426	69	1,425	47
.Forestation	7,692	-	7,500	685	685	100	1,455	738	51	1,423	18
Total	16,936	-	15,800	4,247	2,816	82	3,547	1,547	43	4,363	27
2-Animal and Fisheries											
.Water and feed	11,792	-	18,300	1,496	1,496	100	2,500	1,131	-	2,709	23
.Fodder				500	82	16	30	-		82	
.Improving breeds	1,511	-		416	416	100	699	134	19	550	
.Veterinary Care	4,217	-		823	823	100	300	148	49	971	
.Fisheries	350	-		109	35	32	195	16	8	51	
Total	17,870	-	18,300	3,344	1,571	85	3,724	1,429	38	4,363	23
3-Agricultural Guidance											
.Agric.Guidance	1,797	-	2,400	665	634	95	435	102	23	736	32
.Cotton Marketing	115	-		38	38	100	-	-	-	38	
Total	1,912	-	2,400	703	672	95.6	435	102	23	774	32

(follows ./..)

TABLE II

Projects	T.F.C.	Exp. till 30/6/60	Inv. under F.Y.P.	Ist year F.Y.P. Appr.	Ist year F.Y.P. Actual	Ist year F.Y.P. %	2nd year F.Y.P. Appr.	2nd year F.Y.P. Actual	2nd year F.Y.P. %	Inv. till end 2nd year TOTAL	Inv. till end 2nd year %
4-Agricultural Education											
.Completion of Agric. Schools	2,466	-	2,800	510	510	100	440	101	23	611	31
.Training Centres	670	-		100	100	100	380	179	47	279	
Total	3,136	-	2,800	610	610	100	820	280	34	890	31
5-Experimental Stations											
.Stations	6,548	-	10,000	2,626	2,626	100	2,591	745	21	3,371	-
.Experts				90	95	83	100	45	45	120	12
Total	6,548	-	10,000	2,716	2,701	100	2,691	790	29	3,491	35
6-Silos	82,000	-	45,700	3,840	1,042	27	2,970	610	21	1,652	36
7-Drilling Wells	-	-	-	2,500	1,696	68	1,000	704	70	2,400	-
8-Cooperatives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9-Projects executed by Ministry of Supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,300	-	-	-	-
10-Projects executed by Cadastral Office	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11-Projects executed by Agrarian Reform	-	-	-	8,696	2,301	26	10,890	538	49	2,839	--
GRAND TOTAL	128,402	-	95,000	26,656	14,690	57.7	28,405	6,000	21	20,772	.22

TABLE III

INDUSTRY, MINERALOGY & GEOLOGY - 1961/62

(Values in L.S. 1000)

Projects	T.E.C.	Exp. till 30/6/60	Inv. under F.Y.P.	Ist year F.Y.P.			2nd year F.Y.P.			Inv. till end 2nd year	
				Appr.	Actual	%	Appr.	Actual	%	TOTAL	%
-Industrial Projects											
.Nitrogen Fertilizer plant	100,000	-	90,000	1,100	31	3	685	94	14	125	0,1
.Salt plant	-	-	-	-	-	-	815	-	-	-	-
.Technical Training	(						3,500	1,900	54	2,955	-
.Administration College	(50,000	-	-	1,700	1,055	62	300	-	-	-	-
.Industrial recense Centre	(						200	-	-	-	-
.Projects of General Organization	-	-	-	2,270	66	3	20,000	174	1	240	-
.Subsidy to Cotton Yarns Fund	-	-	-	500	500	100	2,500	2,500	100	3,000	-
.Economic Institution Projects	-	-	-	3,500	1,028	29	5,000	-	-	1,028	-
Total	150,000	-	90,000	9,070	2,680	30	33,000	4,668	14	7,348	-
-Rural Industries											
.Guidance unit for carpets (	-	-	-	690	437	63	655	445	68		-
.Training (	-	-	-	42	41	98					-
Total	-	-	2,750	732	478	65	655	445	68	923	-
-Agricultural Industries											
.Plants for figs, grapes, olivos (	-	-	-	305	305	100					
.Equipments (	-	-	-	354	354	100	405	37	9		-
.Various studies (	-	-	-	341	-	-					
Total	-	-	2,291	1,000	659	66	405	37	9	696	-

(follows ../.)

TABLE III (2)

Projects	T.E.C.	Exp. till 30/6/60	Inv. under F.Y.P.	Ist. year F.Y.P. Appr.	Ist. year F.Y.P. Actual	Ist. year F.Y.P. %	2nd year F.Y.P. Appr.	2nd year F.Y.P. Actual	2nd year F.Y.P. %	Inv. till end 2nd year TOTAL	Inv. till end 2nd year %
-Tobacco Monopoly											
.Equipments	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-
.Completing Lattakié Stores	5,600	-	-	-	-	-	1,250	1,308	105	1,308	-
.Completing Aleppo Plant	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	500	102	20	102	-
Total	7,600	-	10,000	-	-	-	2,750	1,410	51	1,410	10
TOTAL INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS	157,600	-	-	10,802	3,817	35	36,810	6,560	18	11,430	8
-Mineralogy & Geology											
.Completing Geophysical Map 1/200,000	22,253	10,855	29,959	2,000	1,600	80	750	2,243	41	7,228	-
.Completing Topographycal Map 1/200,000				2,500	1,500	60	2,900				
.Completing Geological Map 1/50,000				200	-	-	-				
.Prospection for iron				1,857	1,600	86	1,850				
.Prospection for Chrome and Magnesium				150	258	19	-				
.Prospection for Salt Roches	5,732	-	4,000	400	285	71	800	1,451	48	2,021	-
.Prospection for Phosphates				450	285	63	2,200				
Total	27,985	10,855	29,959	7,557	5,555	74	8,500	3,694	43	9,249	30
GRAND TOTAL for entire sector	185,585	10,855	135,000	18,359	9,372		45,310	10,254	23	19,626	14

TABLE IV

POWER & FUEL - 1961/62 (Values in L.S. 1000)

Projects	T.E.C.	Exp. till 30/6/60	Inv. under F.Y.P.	Ist year F.Y.P. Appr.	Ist year F.Y.P. Acrual	Ist year F.Y.P. %	2nd. year F.Y.P. Appr.	2nd. year F.Y.P. Actual	2nd. year F.Y.P. %	Inv. till end 2nd year TOTAL	Inv. till end 2nd year %
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	/11	12
PETROLEUM PROJECTS											
-Prospection											
.Geophysical prsp.	4,000			2,000	2,232	112	2,000	1,943	97	4,175	86
.Deep "	62,500			9,000	6,404	71	32,800	32,630	99	39,034	
.Karatshok "	175,000			5,000	3,077	62	17,000	1,875	11	4,952	4
.Gaz "	2,500			-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-
T o t a l	244,000	-	-	16,000	11,713	73,2	52,800	36,448	69	48,161	26
-Storage & Transportation											
.Completing depots of inflammables in Governorates	4,000		51,000	1,300	1,300	100	300	136	45	1,436	126
.Completing equipment of Lattakia depots	350			500	129	26	205	29	14	158	
.Additional depots in Lattakia	400			2,000	52	3	1,500	714	48	766	
.Construction of Butane Depots in Homs	300			300	-	-	250	159	64	159	
.Products pipe lines system	25,800		-	5,200	6,058	117	14,000	12,194	87	18,252	111
T o t a l	30,850	-	-	9,300	7,539	81	16,255	13,232	81	20,771	112

(follows ../.)

TABLE IV (2)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
-Petroleum bye-products											
.Butane Unit	600		-	100	-	-	45	8	17	8	-
.Oxygen Unit	150		-	250	35	14	100	27	27	62	-
Total	750	-	-	350	35	10	145	35	20	70	14
TOTAL PETROLEUM PROJECTS	275,600	-	-	25,650	19,287	75	69,200	49,715	70	69,002	33
ELECTRICITY PROJECTS											
-Damascus Company	17,900	4,006		3,950	6,055	153	11,750	14,055	120	20,110	
-Aleppo "	29,797	4,665		3,085	3,767	122	6,100	4,843	79	8,610	
-Homs & Hama "	43,383	3,122	54,000	4,001	3,122	78	12,600	5,922	47	9,044	71
-Kamishly "	576	150		334	224	67	350	300	86	524	
-Deir-ez-Zor "	429	51		96	70	73	950	47	5	117	
TOTAL ELECTRICITY ...	92,085	11,984	54,000	11,466	13,238	53	31,750	25,167	80	38,405	71
-Ministry of Municipality Electricity Projects	-	-	-	559	461	82	-	-	-	461	-
-Municipalities Electricity Projects	-	-	-	410	3,230	79	1,488	1,772	114	5,002	-
TOTAL: Power & Fuel	367,685	11,984	25,000	34,209	36,216	87	102,438	76,654	75	112,870	41

TABLE V

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS
1961/62

Projects	T.E.C.	Exp. till 30/6/60	Inv. under F.Y.P.	Ist year of F.Y.P. Appr.	Ist year of F.Y.P. Actual	Ist year of F.Y.P. %	2nd Year of F.Y.P. Appr.	2nd Year of F.Y.P. Actual	2nd Year of F.Y.P. %	Inv. till end 2nd year Total	Inv. till end 2nd year %
Surface Communications											
- High-ways	133,800	-	60,000	17,923	16,081	90	12,100	9,941	82	26,022	43
- Roads of Towns	10,951	5,037	-	7,500	6,711	89	8,320	6,141	74	12,852	23
- Bridges	13,000	-	14,000	2,000	1,326	66	4,000	1,389	35	2,715	19
- Railways	321,300	-	173,000	21,056	13,522	64	14,500	3,295	23	16,817	10
- Transport in Towns	-	-	-	300	273	91	767	453	59	726	-
T o t a l	479,051	5,037	247,000	48,779	37,913	77	39,687	21,219	53	59,132	24
Civil Aviation											
- Syrian Arab Airlines	-	-	-	9,483	-	-	-	-	-	9,483	-
- Damascus Int'l Airport	42,600	10	40,000	3,800	170	5	10,000	252	2.5	422	1
- Mazzé Airport	266	-	-	-	-	-	140	4	3	4	-
- Nairab Airport	-	-	-	2,262	2,162	96	1,096	322	29	8,484	-
- Deir-ez-Zor Airport	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	204	91	204	-
- Wireless Towers	950	-	-	-	-	-	80	-	-	-	-
T o t a l	43,816	10	40,000	15,545	11,815	76	11,541	782	8	12,597	31
Harbors											
- Tartous Harbor	38,200	-	33,000	6,466	5,771	89	4,000	3,933	98	9,704	-
- Lattakié "	-	-	-	5,506	1,634	30	-	-	-	1,634	-
T o t a l	-	-	-	11,972	7,405	62	4,000	3,933	98	11,338	-

(follows ../.)

TABLE V (2)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
TELECOMMUNICATIONS											
Wireless Telec											
- Receiving stn., Sbeyné	850	-		525	164	31	200	176	88	340	
- Transmission stn, Dimas	514	261		750	771	103	100	77	77	848	
Total	1,364	261		1,275	935	73	300	253	84	1,188	
Wire Communications											
- Receiving Equipment	318	-		250	50	20	120	120	100	170	
- Expansion & internal Telephone Network	26,808	2,409		2,000	1,060	53	5,100	2,626	51	3,686	15
- Connecting Automatic Exchanges of Towns	-	-	24,500	300	29	10	-	-	-	29	2
- Expansion of Inter-City Phone Network	11,500	-	11,500	2,900	5	0.2	6,700	14	-	19	-
- Damascus,	-	-	660	260	340	131	-	-	-	340	51
- Rural Phone Network	2,500	-	2,500	500	-	-	500	4	0.8	4	
- Scatter Waves	2,300	-	2,475	2,100	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	
- Expansion, Inter-City Cable Network	3,065	-	3,750	950	-	-	300	13	4	13	0.3
Total	46,541	2,409	52,435	10,610	1,484	14	13,720	2,777	20	4,261	8
Postal Projects											
- P.T.T. Buildings	2,000	-	2,000	400	85	21	380	250	66	335	17
- Means of Transport	1,500	-	1,550	300	18	6	150	8	5	26	
- Automatical Equipment	500	-	500	240	-	-	150	-	-	-	2
Total	4,000	-	4,000	940	103	11	680	258	38	361	9

(follows ../.)

TABLE V (3)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Broadcasting											
- Homs Station	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,500	1,018	41		
- Deir-ez-Zor & Tartous Stn.	-	-	-	-	-	-	402	314	78		
- Expansion, Saraket Stn.	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	2	25		
- Expansion, Sabboura Stn.	-	-	-	-	-	-	104	87	84	4,247	53
- Equipment and Operation Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	800	352	59		
- Mobile Units	-	-	-	-	-	-	86	46	53		
T o t a l	-	-	8,000	2,600	2,428	93	3,700	1,819	49	4,247	53
Television											
- Relay Stns. at Kaldoun, Sawan, Sheikh Daher	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	70	47	70	
- Operating Transmission Stn. at Kassioun & Aleppo	-	-	-	-	-	-	220	195	89	195	
- Equiping Transmission Stns. at Homs, Aleppo, Lattakié	-	-	-	-	-	-	350	199	57	199	
- Completion of Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	580	505	87	505	
T o t a l	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,300	969	75	1,300	
GRAND TOTAL	574,772	7,717	386,835	91,721	62,083	68	74,928	32,010	43	94,093	24

TABLE VI

EDUCATION
1961/62

Projects	T.E.C.	Exp. till 30/6/60	Inv. under F.Y.P.	Ist Year F.Y.P. Appr.	Actual	%	2nd. Year F.Y.P. Appr.	Actual	%	Inv. till end 2nd year Total	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Various Schools											
- Elementary Education	39,190			4,328	3,394	78	3,058	1,645	54	5,039)	22
- General Secondary	16,536			666	224	34	1,688	367	22	591)	
- General High-School	2,631			-	-	-	542	113	21	113)	
- Teachers' Training	6,533		36,200	466	249	53	416	255	61	504)	
- Industrial, Secondary	9,299			837	463	55	1,009	252	25	715)	
- Industrial, High School	11,494			803	454	56	1,506	398	26	852)	
- Commercial, High School	1,970			114	41	36	159	28	18	69)	
- Girls, Secondary	909			50	29	58	25	9	34	38)	
- Girls, High School	857			28	16	57	81	15	19	31)	
- School Health Services	970			185	153	83	30	27	91	180)	
- Aid to Private Schools	-			-	-	-	100	-	-	-)	
Total	90,389		36,200	7,477	5,023	67	8,614	3,109	36	8,132	22
Colleges											
- Damascus Agricultural College	8,800		8,800	456	290	63	400	100	25	390)	25
- College of Fine Arts				400	212	53	300	53	18	265)	
- Aleppo Commerce Collg.				300	254	85	200	133	66	387)	
- Aleppo Industrial Collg.				1,174	1,127	96	100	36	36	1,163)	
Total	18,800		8,800	2.330	1,883	81	1,000	322	32	2,205	25

(follows .../.)

TABLE VI (2)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Construction of School Building	35,000	-	35,000	14,000	13,438	95	7,000	6,617	95	20,055	57
Scholarships	-	-	-	1,857	1,505	81	1,244	810	65	2,315	-
UNIVERSITIES											
- Damascus	-	-	-	2,863	2,621	91	4,000	2,088	52	4,709	-
- Aleppo	-	-	-	1,962	1,384	70	4,000	1,482	37	2,866	-
Total Scholarships & Universities	20,000	-	20,000	6,682	5,510	82	9,244	4,380	47	890	49
Council of Sciences	7,000	-	7,000	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL	161,189	-	107,000	30,489	25,854	85	26,358	14,428	55	40,282	38

TABLE VII

HEALTH SERVICES
1961/62

Projects	T.E.C.	Exp. till 30/6/60	Inv. under F.Y.P.	Ist Year F.Y.P. Appr.	Ist Year F.Y.P. Actual	Ist Year F.Y.P. %	2nd Year F.Y.P. Appr.	2nd Year F.Y.P. Actual	2nd Year F.Y.P. %	Inv. till end 2nd Year Total	Inv. till end 2nd Year %
- Hospitals	33,654	-	36,934	4,380	3,714	85	4,600	1,842	40	5,556	15
- Clinics	1,033	-	4,120	873	641	73	235	163	69	804	19
- Quarantines	1,155	-	1,155	465	182	39	530	97	18	279	24
- Medical Schools	1,210	-	1,210	450	450	100	765	175	23	625	52
- Mobile Health Units	656	-	356	366	1	-	165	-	-	1	-
- Other medical Projects and Services	250	-	1,925	3,231	2,173	67	284	216	76	2,389	124
GRAND TOTAL	37,958	-	46,000	9,765	7,161	73	6,579	2,493	38	9,654	21

TABLE VIII

PUBLIC UTILITIES, HOUSING, TOURISM & SUMMER RESORTS

Values in L.S. 1000

Projects	T.E.C.	Exp. till 30/6/60	Inv. under F.Y.P.	Ist Year of F.Y.P.			2nd. Year of F.Y.P.			Actual Inv.till end 2nd Year	
				Appr.	Actual	%	Appr.	Actual	%	Total	%
1-MINISTRY OF MUNICIPALITIES											
-Water Projects	25,260	12,153	-	11,197	9,573	85	8,117	3,401	42	12,974	
-Town Planning	615	-		333	333	100	333	176	53	509	
-Tourism, resorts	3,921			3,240	2,291	71	3,000	2,595	86	4,886	
-Sewers	2,234						600	133	22	133	
-Housing	5,015			13,194	4,495	34	1,000	556	56	5,051	
Total	37,045	12,153		27,964	16,692	65	13,050	6,861	28	23,553	
2-MINISTRY OF ECONOMY (TOURISM)				340	230	68	500	192	38	422	
3-WATER CORPORATIONS											
-Figeh (Damascus)	6,000			5,222	4,676	90	6,103	4,053	65	8,729	
-Aleppo	10,574	5,060		7,170	4,901	68	5,060	3,764	74	8,665	
-Hama	901	742		676	402	59	742	695	95	1,097	
Total	17,475	5,802		13,068	9,979	76	11,905	8,512	71	18,491	

Follows .../.

TABLE VIII (2)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
4-MUNICIPALITIES											
-Water Projects	13,397			3,500	3,016	86	6,442	2,851	44	5,867	
-Housing	29,372	8,066		16,000	16,727	74	20,382	9,197	45	25,924	
-Town Planning	842	180		400	373	93	532	148	28	521	
-Mechanical Works	16,684	982		15,400	13,164	85	1,287	686	53	23,804	
-Constructions	8,968	748					3,913	1,187	30		
-Sewers	8,390	160					5,623	3,390	60		
-Expropriations	7,201						10,735	3,979	37		
-Public Gardens	1,718	496					1,208	842	70		
-Lighting	913	167					958	556	58		
Total	87,485	10,799		35,300	33,280	94	51,081	22,836	45	56,116	
5-MINISTRY OF DEFENCE											
-Frontier villages							1,466	1,466	100	1,466	
GRAND TOTAL	142,005	28,754	47,000	76,672	60,181	78	78,002	39,867	51	100,048	

TABLE IX

SOCIAL AND LABOR SERVICES
1961/62

(Values in L.S. 1000)

Projects	T.E.C.	Exp. till 30/6/60	Inv. under F.Y.P.	Ist Year of F.Y.P.			2nd Year of F.Y.P.			Inv. till end 2nd Year	
				Appr.	Actual	%	Appr.	Actual	%	Total	%
1- **Industry**											
- Syndicates and Cultural Centres	1,485		1,485	96	62	64	100	56,9	57	118,9	8
2- **Agriculture**											
- Classification of relation-ships in exploitation	325		325	30	19	63	40	23	58	42	13
3- **Co-operation**											
- Co-operatives				584	290	50	-				
- Agric., co-op. insurance							160				
- Co-op. marketing							45				
- Training centres							100				
- Co-op. & Professional							35				
- Savings co-ops.							10				
Total	3,455		3,455	584	290		350	54	15	290	8
4- **Social affairs**	12,735		12,735	524	1,954	55	2,935	1699.3	55	3,573.4	28
GRAND TOTAL	18,800		18,000		2,325	55	3,425	1753	51	4,078.3	23

TABLE X

CULTURAL AND RECREATIONAL SERVICES
1961/62

(Values in 1000 L.S.)

Projects	T.E.C.	Exp. till 30/6/60	Inv. under F.Y.P.	Ist Year of F.Y.P.			2nd Year of F.Y.P.			Inv. till end 2nd Year	
				Appr.	Actual	%	Appr.	Actual	%	Total	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND NATIONAL GUIDANCE											
A- Ist Year Projects:											
- Expenses of receiving cultural Centres, erection of theatres, spread of democracy				370	283	76				283	
- Expenses of cultural centres and mobile units				200	200	100				200	
- Purchase of artistic works				65	59	91				59	
- Sending and receiving delegations				70	29	41				29	
- Execution of Cultural Agreements				30	25	83				25	
- Translating and Printing Works				65	52	80				52	
- Publication of Manuscripts				20	20	100				20	
- Purchase of films, repair of projections				50	37	74				37	
- Literacy campaign				95	59	62				59	
- Conferances & Cultural Exhibitions				45	35	78				35	
Total				1,010	799	79				799	

(follows ../.)

TABLE X (2)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
B- 2nd Year Projects											
a) Cultural:											
- 3 new cultural centres in Deir-ez-Zor, Soueida, Der'a	1,230						220	92	42	92	
-Ain Arab Cultural Centre	-						80	1	1	1	
-Share in building litteracy centre in Homs							150	30	20	30	
-Purchase of 3 mobile units for Rakka, Hassaké, Deir-ez-Zor											
-Establishment of Music Institute in Damascus											
b) Youth Council				900	633	7[illegible]				633	
c) Theatres											
-Building Aleppo Theatre											
-Completing Damascus Doll's Theatre					152						
TOTAL Ministry of Culture				1,910	1,453	79	1,120	383	34	1,815	
DIRECTORATE OF ARCHEOLOGY											
-Aleppo Museum				350	350	100	500	495	99	845	
-Damascus Museum				100	40	40	80	58	73	98	
-Palmyra Museum				400	400	100	100	100	100	500	
-Archeological Work at Palmyra				-	-	-	500	-	-	-	
TOTAL Archeology				850	790	92	1,180	653	55	1,443	
GRAND TOTAL				2,760	2,222	81	2,300	1,036	45	3,258	

TABLE XI

GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS
1961/62

(Values in L.S. 1000)

Projects	T.E.C.	Exp. till 30/6/60	Inv. under F.Y.P.	Ist Year of F.Y.P.			2nd Year of F.Y.P.			Inv. till end 2nd Year	
				Appr.	Actual	%	Appr.	Actual	%	Total	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1- **GOVERNMENTAL ADMINISTRATIONS' BUILDINGS**											
-Rakka Govt. House				-	-	-	250	111	44	111	
-Mayadin " "				50	-	-	142	88	62	88	
-Studies of projects				750	506	67	58	44	75	550	
-Offices of Direct. of Districts				100	100	100	-	-	-	100	
-Govt. employees houses in Rakka				8	8	100	-	-	-	8	
-Central Bank of Syria				887	887	100	-	-	-	887	
Total				1.795	1.501	84	450	243	54	1.744	
2- **PUBLIC SECUTIRY BUILDINGS**											
-Markade Police Stn.				-	-	-	30	20	65	20	
-Homs & Hassaké Prisons				1.525	1.518	99	1.050	984	93	2.502	
-Police School, Damascus				425	404	95	1.000	293	29	697	
-New Police Stns.				-	-	-	500	-	-	-	
-Frontier Police Stns.				172	163	95	-	-	-	163	
-Stable at Mraydin				6	6	100	-	-	-	6	
-Study of Aleppo Prison				50	25	50	-	-	-	25	
-Repair of Police Stns.				64	63	98	-	-	-	63	
TOTAL				2.242	2.179	97	2.580	1.297	50	3.476	

(follows .../.)

TABLE XI (2)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
3- **LAW COURTS**											
-Completion of Damascus Palace of Justice				140	133	95	90	27	30	160	
-Completion of Aleppo Palace of Justice				768	625	81	340	250	73	875	
Total				908	758	83	430	277	64	1.035	
4- **MINISTRY OF FINANCE**											
-Ministry of Finance Bldg.				1.150	1.150	100	750	510	68	1.660	
Total				1.150	1.150	100	750	510	68	1.660	
5- **CUSTOMS BUILDINGS**											
-Bldg. at Lattakia Harbor							380	380	100	380	
-Déra's Building							300	-	-	-	
-Warehouse in Damascus Free Zone							200	-	-	-	
-Construction of Quay at Damascus Customs							200	-	-	-	
-Garage at Damascus Customs							160	91	57	91	
Total							1.240	471	38	471	
6- **DAMASCUS FAIR**							1.750	1.750	100	1.750	
GRAND TOTAL	-	-	-	6.095	588	92	7.200	4.548	62	10.136	